SEPTEMBER 19, 1983 $1.75

# TIME

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Keeping the Peace Gets Harder

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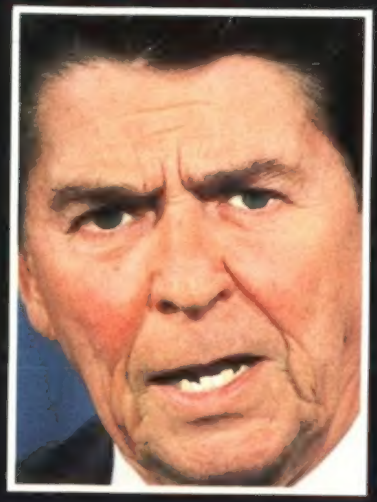

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SEPTEMBER 19, 1983 Vol. 122 No. 12 **TIME** THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# A Letter from the Publisher

Senior Writer Roger Rosenblatt contributed two remarkable chronicles last year to TIME. In a January cover story, he reported on a 25,000-mile odyssey that he took to meet with "children of war" from Northern Ireland, Israel and the occupied West Bank, Lebanon, Cambodia and Viet Nam. Six months later, during the Israeli siege of Beirut, Rosenblatt returned to Lebanon to seek out several of the Palestinian children he had talked to earlier. His journal of that search appeared in July. The two accounts, which won the 1982 George Polk Award for magazine reporting, now form the core of *Children of War*, just published by Anchor Press/Doubleday to wide critical acclaim. Says Rosenblatt: "The book is also the story of doing the story: my feelings, reactions and worries about what I was seeing, my meditations on children and on war in general."

In addition to Rosenblatt, two other TIME staff members have recently published books. One is Senior Editor Christopher Porterfield, a close friend of Dick Cavett's since college days and a writer and producer of many of his TV shows. Porterfield collaborated with Cavett on the entertainer's latest volume of sharply observed portraits and reminiscences, *Eye on Cavett*. "I was actually there when many of the events took place," says Porterfield. "I even carry some of the same scars." Published by Arbor House, the work is the second joint effort by Porterfield and Cavett; the first, *Cavett*, was a bestseller in 1974.

Associate Editor Patricia Blake's latest book is the result of her collaboration on four anthologies of Russian prose and poetry in English with the late British translator and critic Max Hayward. Blake has now edited and written a long introductory essay for a collection of Hayward's articles, *Writers in Russia 1917-1978*, published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Two more TIME staff members have books that will be available next month. Contributor Richard Schickel's *Cary Grant: A Celebration* (Little, Brown) is a long essay on Grant's film career and the creation of his screen personality. Associate Editor Walter Isaacson's *Pro and Con* (Putnam) is subtitled *Both Sides of Dozens of Unsettled and Unsettling Arguments*, and consists of 60 chapters on controversies large and small from abortion to creationism to baseball's designated-hitter rule.

John a. Meyer

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# Letters

## Daredevil Spree

*To the Editors:*

I admire the individuals mentioned in your story "Risking It All" [Aug. 29]. Their quest for thrills has been fulfilled by living a dream, a fantasy or a desire. Our lives are too easy, too habitual, too systematic and often too dull. How gratifying that there are still a lot of Huckleberry Finns.

*Diane E. Alter*
*Rumson, N.J.*

The real adventures of our world are those of the mind: the struggle to put a man on the moon or to find a cure for cancer. The lone researcher is the real hero. Reckless risk takers perform a few extraordinary feats of jumping or climbing and then spend the rest of their lives talking about them in bars. The feats of scientists or anyone concerned with the human dilemma live on indefinitely.

*John Ohman*
*Southboro, Mass.*

Young men today are turning to hazardous life-endangering sports such as hang-gliding and mountain climbing as a substitute for the wars of the Middle Ages, which perpetually fulfilled the male need to tempt fate. President Reagan should be applauded for his valiant and obsessive efforts to save the lives of these misguided daredevils by taking them out of their mountain-climbing boots and trying to put them back into combat boots.

*Stefan M. Wever*
*San Francisco*

To lump the great mountaineer Reinhold Messner together with reckless rappellers and people who pogo off El Capitan insults the entire climbing community.

*John G. Farrell*
*Littleton, Colo.*

Ben Colli may enjoy his 150-ft. to 200-ft. bouncing swoops down the side of a building, but safe rappelling technique demands a steady, slower rate of descent. Bouncing jumps and pendulum motions put a tremendous strain on the rope and the anchor points; if either fails, Colli could lose his life. It is unfortunate that your cover picture featured such unsafe techniques.

*Mary Anne Adamson*
*Walnut Creek, Calif.*

Seven pages on "Risking It All" and not a word on Jacques Cousteau?

*Brian Mansfield*
*New Fairfield, Conn.*

While backpacking and climbing on four continents, I learned that outdoor adventure should be perceived not as an end unto itself but as a means of learning more about ourselves and the environment.

Selfish pleasures may be justified after a hard week at the office, but my heroes will always be those social and political animals who focus their energies on the ultimate betterment of society and the world.

*Jim Fullerton*
*Omaha*

Do thrill seekers who take unnecessary risks expect public and private agencies to come to their rescue? And if they are rescued and survive, do they feel obligated to pay the costs? That's real "nerve"!

*Alan O. Martlew*
*Camp Hill, Pa.*

### News Twisting

I regularly read most of the West German dailies and periodicals you perceive as anti-American [Aug. 29]. Their criticism of American policies, institutions and attitudes is hardly different from what I read in the New York *Times*, the Washington *Post*, *Newsweek* and, yes, TIME. Is there, then, anti-American bias in a large segment of the American press? Or are the German media being asked to confine their criticism to their own affairs and those of the Soviet bloc? I see no such noble restraint in dealing with West Germany's imperfections on the part of most U.S. newspapers and magazines.

*Hanns J. Friedrichs*
*ZDF German Television*
*New York City*

The German press is far more reliable and intelligent than much of the U.S. press. It is not so much anti-American as it is pro-German. NATO planning envisions using all of West Germany for a battleground and dumping place for U.S. troops and nuclear weapons; the Germans view this policy with justifiable alarm. America will be getting many rude shocks until it realizes that the cold war is a war that most of the world would gladly sit out.

*Steven Clark*
*Columbia, Mo.*

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***Are the media giving us the facts?***

# 4. The myth of the open airwaves

There is a simple, yet overwhelming, difference between the print media and television journalism. Newspapers and magazines offer regular access to their pages to those who wish to rebut what has been printed. The major television networks do not.

Access to television is supposed to be governed largely by the Federal Communications Commission's Fairness Doctrine. That doctrine owes its existence to the theory that the airwaves are a scarce resource and must therefore be allocated among potential users. The doctrine requires owners of broadcast licenses "...to encourage and implement the broadcast of all sides of controversial public issues..." and to play "...a conscious and positive role in bringing about the balanced presentation of the opposing viewpoints." In theory, the Fairness Doctrine doesn't preclude anything. In reality, the networks have turned it into a doctrine of unfairness.

Under a mandate to present all sides of a public issue, the networks confine debate through controls imposed by their own news departments. Through their news staffs, the networks exercise total control over the agenda of issues, and who may speak to the public. Unfortunately, the result of this network control, with no system or forum for rebuttal, has resulted in a narrow and selective discussion of major public issues—and the systematic exclusion or distortion of many viewpoints.

Mobil has often been denied the opportunity to rebut inaccurate television news broadcasts. Frequently, the broadcasts appeared at times when critical energy legislation was under debate in Congress—legislation regarding oil company divestiture, natural gas deregulation, oil decontrol, and the "windfall profit" tax. At such times, the networks' systematic exclusion of ideas and information impaired the public's ability to rationally decide fundamental policy issues.

Other companies have experienced similar frustrations in their attempts to gain adequate airtime to rebut erroneous television newscasts. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation had to threaten a slander suit and had to ask the FCC to order ABC to give it time to respond to charges made on a 1980 *20/20* segment, before ABC finally gave the company the opportunity for an unedited reply. It took more than a year, however, before the rebuttal was aired on prime-time TV.

In response to a 1979 CBS *60 Minutes* broadcast, Illinois Power Company produced its own tape to point out the network's distortions. Called "60 Minutes/Our Reply," the power company's rebuttal exposed the bias of the broadcast by including CBS film footage not included in the original segment. The program has been widely shown to various groups across the country, but it has not been aired on television.

The networks not only block rebuttals, they refuse to air advertisements on "controversial" issues, and have rejected Mobil advocacy commercials since 1974—despite evidence that public support for issue advertising is strong. (Network policies would preclude the very message you are currently reading.) A 1980 survey by the Opinion Research Corporation found that 85 percent of the American public think corporations should be allowed to present their views on controversial matters in television commercials. And most independent stations and network affiliates have opened their doors to advocacy advertising, without creating the chaos the networks profess to fear.

As the Supreme Court affirmed in its 1978 *Bellotti* decision: "The press does not have a monopoly on either the First Amendment or the ability to enlighten."

*Next: The myth of the threatened First Amendment.*

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# Letters

Being critical of America's policy and its Government has nothing to do with being anti-American. There are no ironclad rules saying our German policy must be the same as your own. Do you really prefer blatant toadying to honest criticism? And do you still believe that what is good for America must also be good for the world at large?

*Udo Schubert*
*Paderborn, West Germany*

You cite the comment of French TV Correspondent Michel Meyer that in two months of intensive viewing of German television in 1981, he did not see a single broadcast that could be called positive or friendly toward the U.S., but did view numerous critical ones.

During the period he mentions, several of my productions were broadcast in West Germany. They were upbeat, with positive contents, and they received favorable reviews throughout the country. But Uncle Sam does not understand that Germans no longer act like the TV *Hogan's Heroes* characters Sergeant Schultz and Colonel Klink; rather, they exercise critical faculties and display self-respect.

*Ulrich Wickert*
*ARD German Television*
*New York City*

### Down Under Rivalry

I am an Aussie living in Europe, and nothing has given me greater pride in my country than reading about how fearful the Yanks are of being defeated in the America's Cup [Aug. 29]. The U.S. better start unbolting the trophy from the New York Yacht Club.

*Anthony Patrick Nankervis*
*Perugia, Italy*

As a weekend sailor, I thought the America's Cup was a showcase for sailing ability, design and innovation. So why all the furor? Come on, America, one John McEnroe is enough.

*Peter Vendrillo*
*Lewiston, N.Y.*

It appears that the supernation, with all its money and technology, is going to be beaten by Australia in the America's Cup yacht race, and the Yanks are taking it with all the grace of a baby deprived of its rattle. I am sure that most Americans do not give a damn about the race or the "tin pot" that is the prize, but I wonder how they feel about the slur this episode places on the name of Americans and their country.

*Rik Morris*
*Hope Valley, South Australia*

### Cat Catastrophes

Your article on cat killing in West Germany [Aug. 29] was contemptible. When 300,000 creatures of any life form, whether human or animal, have been

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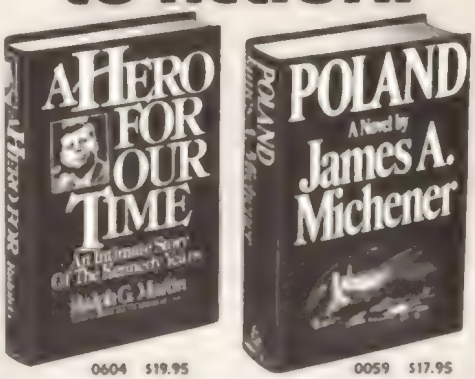


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# Letters

shot, poisoned, strangled, axed or thrown from balconies, they should not be the subject of cheap humor

*Betty Zollars*
*Houston*

Ailurophobes of West Germany need to be reminded of Albert Schweitzer's words: "The quality of a culture is measured by its reverence for all life."

*Joan Keck*
*Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio*

### Hitting Pot Plots

After the tragedies resulting from the use of DDT, PCB and, most recently, dioxin, does our Government believe that paraquat used to kill marijuana plants [Aug. 29] will not be carried by air and water to vegetation being consumed by non-pot users? Those responsible for the pot spraying should return to the third grade and take a refresher course on how the food chain works before they decide to tamper with nature and the lives of innocent people.

*Esther Durnwald*
*Lafayette, La.*

### Hi, Mick; Goodbye, U.S.

I find it hard to accept the notion that young Andrei Berezhkov wanted to return to his Soviet homeland [Aug. 29]. By his parting words, "Say hi to Mick Jagger," and the look on his face in television interviews and magazine and newspaper articles, he was neither thrilled nor overly eager to depart

*Michelle Long*
*South Bend, Ind.*

### Blanket over Barbie

It is mind boggling to try to comprehend the morality of our Government policy and the individuals involved who decided to use, then hide Klaus Barbie at the end of World War II [Aug. 29]. Are we expected to believe that by 1947 officials were not aware of the atrocities engineered by Barbie, as distinct from "lesser" war criminals? Perhaps, as you reported, "the matter is officially closed in the U.S." But I hope that thinking people will pursue the implications of the whole affair.

*Kitty Fixx Bower*
*Santa Barbara, Calif.*

If former Nazi Gestapo Chief Klaus Barbie is found guilty of the crimes of mass murder and torture for which he is soon to stand trial, the U.S. Army is implicated as an accessory to those crimes because it aided and abetted his escape.

*David A. Waters*
*Portland, Ore.*

### Government Truth Serum

All elected and appointed Government officials in decision-making positions should be required by law to take periodic polygraph tests [Aug. 29]. The corruption that exists at all levels of Government threatens to collapse the entire system and can no longer be tolerated. While the polygraph is not infallible, its regular use would vastly improve our current situation.

*Ralph Ruark*
*Hagerstown, Md.*

### Monster Games

Your article "The 414 Gang Strikes Again" [Aug. 29] reveals that by inventing computers we have really created many monsters. Mastering techniques to beat the system must give the computer-hep generation a marvelous feeling of omnipotence. But keeping the hands of these youngsters from tampering with networks is extremely costly.

*Virginia Goss*
*Sarasota, Fla.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR should be addressed to TIME, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020, and should include the writer's full name, address and home telephone. Letters may be edited for purposes of clarity or space.

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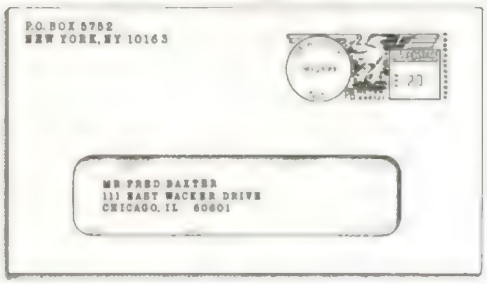


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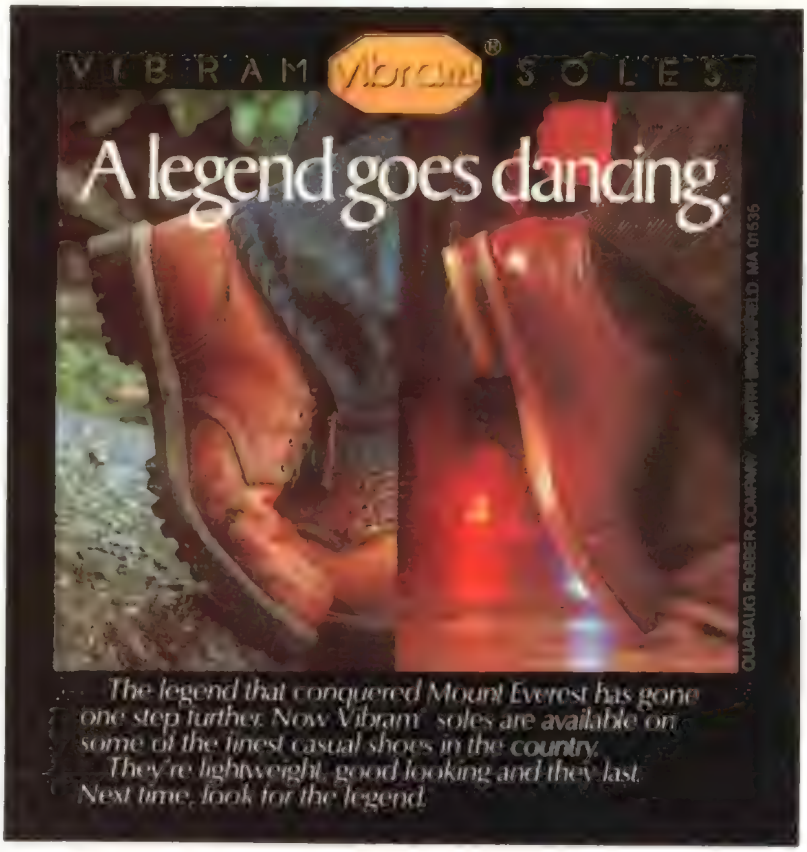


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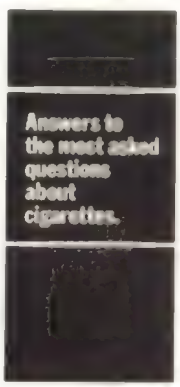


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Stonewalling at the U.N.: Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky listens impassively to damning tape played by U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick



TIME/SEPTEMBER 19, 1983

COVER STORIES

# Turning on the Heat

## *The U.S. has Moscow on the defensive over the downed Korean airliner*

The static was heavy. The words that sounded above the crackle were an unfamiliar Russian military-aviation jargon. The pilots' voices were unemotional, as if they were reporting to their ground controllers on the progress of the most routine training exercise. All of which made the tape more eloquently horrifying when it was played in excerpt for a national television audience by President Reagan and in full for the United Nations Security Council by U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick. In the translation, the pilot of the Soviet Sukhoi-15 interceptor who fired the missiles that blasted Korean Air Lines Flight 007 out of the skies, killing all 269 people aboard, described the action in part this way:

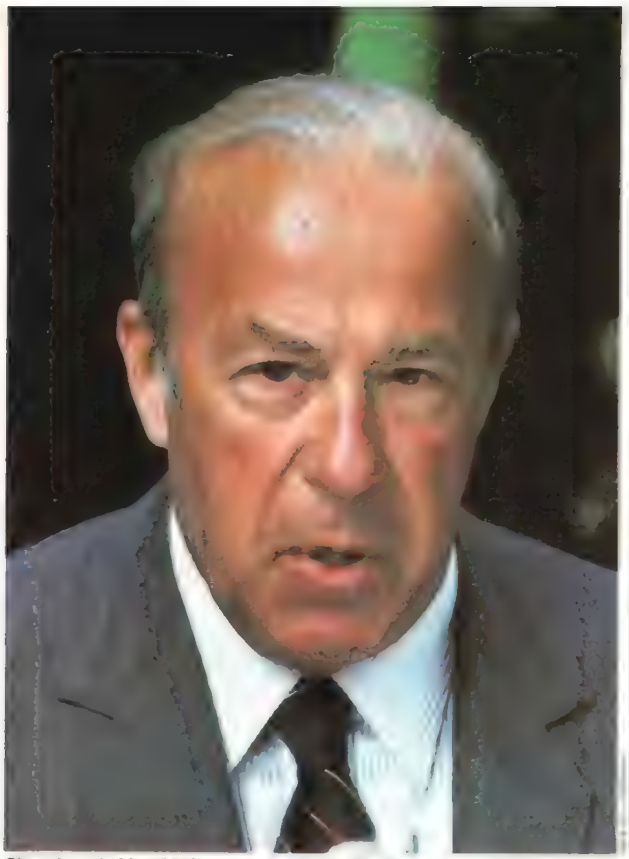
"I see it, visually and on radar . . . The A.N.O. [air navigational lights] are burning. The [strobe] light is flashing . . . What are instructions? . . . I'm dropping back. Now I will try a rocket . . . I am closing on the target . . . I have executed the launch. The target is destroyed."

Those terse words echoed louder in the world's consciousness than the millions of highly emotional ones that came pouring from government offices and the gatherings of ordinary citizens around the globe last week. Many questions about just what happened to Flight 007 remain. But the tape, recorded by the Japan Defense Agency and passed on to the U.S., was damning all the same.

Indeed, within hours after Kirkpatrick had played the tape at the U.N. the Soviets switched their line from "Who, me?" innocence to brazen defiance. Yes, said a statement by the official news agency TASS, the Soviets had "stopped" the flight. The reason, it said, was that although the plane was a civilian jet, it was on a spying mission for the U.S. That was a claim just about nobody outside the Communist world believed.

What was more, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko indicated, the Soviets would do it again. Said he, at an international conference in Madrid: "Soviet territory, the borders of the Soviet Union are sacred. No matter who resorts to provocations of that kind, he should know that he will bear the full brunt of responsibility for it." Kirkpatrick had already given the U.S. response at the U.N.: "Straying off course is not recognized as a capital crime by civilized nations."

The widespread outrage at the Soviets' behavior presented the Reagan Administration with a delicate diplomatic problem: how to respond with appropriate indignation without imposing sanctions that would backfire. Counseled by Secretary of State George Shultz, who coolly and competently took charge, Reagan laid down the line even before he returned to Washington on Sept. 2 from a vacation at his ranch near Santa Barbara, Calif. Said the President to National Se-



**Showdown in Madrid: Secretary of State Shultz expressed U.S. outrage to defiant U.S.S.R. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko**

curity Adviser William Clark: "We have to guard against overreaction." Though Clark had been emerging as a hard-line architect of American foreign policy, he acted only as the "honest broker" in the meetings that shaped the U.S. response, collecting ideas and suggestions from various advisers and laying out choices for the President.

The final position closely followed Shultz's recommendations, and the Administration quite consciously played up Shultz's role in presenting it, to the nation and the world. The U.S., Reagan decided, would play the part of prosecutor in the court of world opinion, presenting evidence of wanton Soviet destruction of civilian lives and demanding an accounting. But the U.S. would talk reprisal principally in the area of the crime, the field of civil aviation. The response had to be measured, acceptable to allies and domestic public opinion. This way the dispute would be seen not as a superpower confrontation but as a conflict between the U.S.S.R. and the rest of the world.

This approach was in strong contrast both to Jimmy Carter's reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, when he ordered an embargo on U.S. grain sales to the U.S.S.R. and a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, and to Reagan's own response to the imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981, when he tried a variety of economic sanctions that irritated U.S. allies more than they annoyed the Soviets.

Even before Reagan returned to Washington, an interagency team led by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt had considered some 30 possible retaliatory steps, including a broad rupture of diplomatic negotiations with the Soviets, and rejected nearly all of them. The Pentagon proposed at least breaking off the long-running and so far fruitless talks in Vienna with the Soviets on reduction of conventional arms in Europe, and got turned down.

Reagan took the lead with his Labor Day speech. Before he went on TV, the White House had announced that immediate U.S. steps would be mainly symbolic: suspension of negotiations with the Soviets for a new consular agreement and expanded scientific and cultural exchanges, and an appeal to other nations to suspend air service to and from the U.S.S.R. for 60 days. There would be no revocation of the just concluded grain-sales agreement with Moscow, and no delay in arms-control talks. Reagan told his speechwriters he wanted no broad-scale attack on the Soviet Union but rather a speech tightly focused on the airliner atrocity. Nonetheless, of the two drafts on his desk Monday morning, one was too strident and the other too general to please the President. Reagan spent nearly all of Labor Day rewriting.

The speech, as finally delivered, was one of the most effective of Reagan's presidency. Stern-faced and grim-voiced throughout the 18 minutes, the President indicted the Soviets for a "crime against humanity" that had "absolutely no justification, either legal or moral." He used the word "massacre" six times to describe it. In a key passage, Reagan asserted, "This attack was not just against ourselves or the Republic of Korea. This was the Soviet Union against the world and the moral precepts which guide human relations among people everywhere."

"It would be easy to think in terms of vengeance, but that is not a proper answer," Reagan continued. In particular, he urged "never giving up our effort to bring peace closer through mutual verifiable reduction in the weapons of war." So, he said,

**Reagan at a strategy session with top aides in the Oval Office**

the U.S., in concert with other nations, would demand a Soviet explanation and apology for the attack, compensation for the families of the victims, and Soviet cooperation in tightening civil- and military-aviation rules to make sure that nothing similar happens again—all legitimate demands that no one expects to be fulfilled. Reagan struck one jarringly inappropriate note by appealing for congressional funding of the MX missile, thus introducing a domestic political controversy into an otherwise carefully balanced speech. But on the whole, his combination of anger and restraint was stirring and statesmanlike.

The dramatic high point of the speech was Reagan's playing a portion of the tape of the Soviet pilots. The U.S. got that tape from the Japanese government only after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had overruled his own intelligence advisers, who wanted to release only summaries. Japanese intelligence officials feared that public playing of the tape would alert the Soviets to their methods of gathering data. It did; by late in the week, Japanese recordings of Soviet pilots' chatter had dropped two-thirds, because the Soviets had changed their radio frequencies and codes. In both Japan and the U.S., however, political leaders decided the world simply had to be presented with irrefutable evidence of the Soviets' guilt.

The tape got a full airing at noon Tuesday, in the most theatrical scene at the U.N. Security Council in a generation. The council chamber was dominated by two 21-in. TV screens placed on shoulder-high stands behind the horseshoe-shaped delegates' desk; three smaller monitors were aimed at the press and visitors' galleries. When U.S. Ambassador Kirkpatrick rolled the tapes, delegates and visitors could hear on their headsets simultaneous translations in all six official languages at the U.N. The TV screens showed the words of the pilots in Russian and English letters, and a map with moving lines represented the routes of the Korean airliner and the Soviet interceptors.

The session produced a memorable image of Soviet stonewalling: U.S.S.R. Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky staring icily into the distance, his back to a large TV screen directly behind him, while members of his staff twisted around in their seats to look. Troyanovsky had been put in an impossible position by his government, which at that point was admitting nothing. In reply to the playing of the tape, the Soviet Ambassador could only lamely recite a long catalogue of alleged U.S. violations of Soviet airspace. Apparently unknown to him, Moscow was on the point of releasing a TASS statement admitting that the KAL flight had been "stopped." A few hours later, still looking impassive, Troyanovsky read the new TASS statement to the delegates without comment.

All through the week, despite the chorus of condemnations, U.S. diplomatic contacts with the Soviets continued. On Wednesday, U.S. and Soviet Negotiators Paul Nitze and Yuli Kvitsinsky arrived in Geneva to resume negotiations aimed at limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Kvitsinsky brushed aside questions about the downing of the Korean airliner as "not pertinent" to the missile talks. Nitze said that "if the Soviets are prepared to address the basic issues [of the missile bargaining] squarely and honestly, I have the flexibility for real progress."

The double-barreled U.S. strategy, defined privately by Reagan to aides as "Show our outrage, but keep talking," reached a climax late in the week in Madrid, at a meeting of foreign ministers of the 35 states that had participated in the three-year Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Working sessions of the conference ended on Tuesday with an agreement that does no more than schedule a series of future conferences and bind the signatories to pledges about human rights, like the right to form free trade unions, that hardly anyone thinks can be enforced. Still, it once seemed an achievement of sorts to produce a document that both the U.S. and the Soviet Union were willing to sign, and the Spanish government had invited all 35 foreign ministers to a follow-up session, beginning Wednesday, at which they planned to congratulate each other.

Instead, one diplomat after another took the podium to excoriate the Soviet destruction of Flight 007. Pierre Aubert of neutral Switzerland opened by taking oblique aim at the Soviets, saying that the most useful confidence-building measure would be "to persuade those who believe only in force, even in disrespect for human life, that they are in error." There was some doubt whether Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko would show up to face the heat. He not only showed up but droned through a standard speech about disarmament. His audience listened anxiously to hear whether Gromyko would mention the airliner. He did, in a few defiant sentences at the end, accusing the U.S. of inspiring "a wave of slander and shameless insinuations against the U.S.S.R."

In a series of face-to-face private meetings with other foreign ministers, Gromyko was told that the world is not buying this line. Shultz had gone to Madrid specifically to express American condemnation to Gromyko in person. Their session on Thursday was described by Shultz's aides as "stormy" and "heated." The Secretary is said to have raged to State Department officials over the transatlantic telephone after the meeting that Gromyko "lies even more in private than he does in public."

For all the angry rhetoric, however, what actual penalty might the Soviets pay? In immediate, concrete terms, hardly any. Eleven of the 15 non-U.S. members of NATO, meeting in Brussels, announced that they would suspend airline service between their countries and the U.S.S.R. for at least two weeks, beginning Monday. But that falls short of the 60-day

A ceremonial of mass mourning: 100,000 jam Seoul Stadium for a service in memory of the 269

**Two of many angry demonstrations around the world: Koreans outside the Soviet embassy in Paris; protesters near the Capitol in Washington**

suspension asked by the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations, with the strong support of the U.S., and put into effect by Canada last week. Moreover, France, Greece, Spain and Turkey, at least for the moment, would not go along. The refusal of France, whose government has been as loud in public condemnation of the Soviets as any ("brutal, unqualifiable, shocking, staggering and unbelievable," said Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson), was especially disappointing and probably explainable mostly in terms of its traditional reluctance to follow a U.S. lead.

In fact, some of the suspensions may be longer than two weeks: pilots in several countries are voting not to fly to the U.S.S.R. for at least 60 days, whatever their governments do. French pilots have joined this action, so air service may, after all, be reduced between Paris and Moscow. The U.S., ironically, has no way to set an example: it suspended landing rights of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, in 1981, and no American airline now flies to the U.S.S.R. Reagan ordered the closing of Aeroflot's offices in Washington and New York and asked that U.S. airlines stop selling tickets for Aeroflot flights; over a year's time, the move would affect at most 4,000 to 5,000 passengers and cost Moscow a mere $1.5 million to $2 million.

At a meeting of the 33-nation International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal this week, the U.S. and several other nations will press for a package of measures to guarantee the safety of civilian airliners, including steps to ensure communication between those that wander off course and the military jets that might intercept them. That move might force the Soviets, who are members of I.C.A.O., into the embarrassing position of arguing against safety guarantees; it is most unlikely to win Soviet compliance.

At the U.N., the U.S. will try this week to persuade the Security Council to pass, and force the Soviets to veto, a resolution that "deplores" the shooting down of KAL 007. President Reagan will denounce the attack in a speech to the U.N. General Assembly Sept. 26.

Outside diplomatic forums, anti-Soviet actions have been so minor that they would be comic if they did not express impotent public fury. In the U.S., at least 18 states are taking action against the sale of Russian vodka in state liquor stores, and the operator of three video games in an arcade on the University of Texas campus in Austin reprogrammed them to feature Soviet targets; one is identified as "Andropov, Communist mutant from outer space." Six of nine Canadian cities that were to play host to the Moscow State Circus canceled their invitations, causing the circus to call off its whole Canadian tour. Fifty-five Soviet performers, nine horses and five trained bears are now stranded in Halifax, since there will be no flights between Canada and the Soviet Union until November at the earliest.

Memorial services were held, and anti-Soviet demonstrations erupted, throughout the world. In Seoul, the destination of the downed flight, 100,000 people jammed the city's main stadium for a mourning ceremony. Kim Soo Jee, 13, told the crowd that "it tore my heart apart" to learn that her father, a member of the jetliner's crew, was never coming home. In Washington, Tryggvi McDonald, 22, eldest son of Georgia Democratic Congressman Larry McDonald, who was on the doomed flight, addressed a placard-waving rally of 750 people in Lafayette Square and later tried to deliver a letter of protest in person at the Soviet embassy; an embassy employee threw it away. Koreans staged demonstrations, some joined by local residents, in cities as distant from their homeland as Buenos Aires. In Paris, a crowd of 300, mostly Koreans, gathered near the Soviet embassy; some tried to charge police barricades.

**who died aboard Flight 007**

Dismayed that the immediate penalties to the U.S.S.R. will be no greater, hard-liners in the U.S. were quick to accuse the Reagan Administration of faintheartedness. Richard Viguerie, a major fund raiser for right-wing causes, said the President was "Teddy Roosevelt in reverse. He speaks loudly but carries a small stick." Viguerie went so far as to voice a not-very-believable threat that staunch conservatives just might sit out a Reagan re-election campaign.

The right's anger, while understandable, was overstated. Little though governments could find to do to penalize the Soviets, they would be wrong to suppose that the U.S.S.R. is getting off scot free. On the contrary, that nation is paying a very heavy price, though in ways that are hard to measure.

At minimum, the Soviets have suffered a devastating blow to their ability to pose as peace lovers eager for détente and disarmament. The brutality of their action seems to have shocked the world more than the invasion of Afghanistan

and the repression in Poland, which were at least explicable as power politics.

The Soviets took a hammering from many countries that are not accustomed to speaking harshly to them: Kenya and Indonesia, for example, issued strong condemnations. In other nations, government statements were soft, but public opinion was not. The Indian government confined itself to a mumbled "sorry for the loss of lives" by a foreign ministry spokesman. But editorials in several newspapers assailed the Soviets, and Subramaniam Swamy, deputy parliamentary leader of the opposition Janata party, vainly called on the government to "clearly and categorically denounce the act of barbarism."

Soviet attempts to woo the international peace movement clearly have been set back—and the antinuclear movement might be damaged by a wave of you-can't-trust-the-Soviets feeling. David Corn, a leader of U.S. antinuclear activists, writing an open letter to Andropov in the New York *Times*, asserted, "Your edge in the propaganda war of peace was shot down when the Korean jetliner fell from the sky . . . A new 'get tough' attitude in the West will hinder our efforts . . . You now have to decide if the Soviet Union really gives a whit about peace and, if so, how to demonstrate that."

In the U.S., the Soviets have accomplished an effect they certainly could never have intended: weakening congressional opposition to Reagan's military spending plans. Congressional foes of the MX, for instance, concede they have no hope of cutting off funding now. Says New York Democrat Joseph Addabbo, chairman of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee: "I think we had it beat—until this."

For all its hard-nosed bluster, the Kremlin appears to have realized how bad an impression it was making, and at week's end made unprecedented efforts at damage control. On Saturday Soviet TV screens showed an interview with an officer described as the pilot, name not given, who had shot down KAL 007; he insisted he had tried to warn it to land. He followed by a day a news conference in Moscow for both Soviet and foreign reporters that was televised live by satellite around the world. The main speaker: Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, Soviet Chief of Staff and as such the top professional soldier in the U.S.S.R.

Natty in olive-green uniform with row upon row of military decorations, Ogarkov traced the path of Flight 007 with a long metal pointer on a huge colored map before an overflow audience, which spilled out of the second-floor auditorium of the Novosti building and down the stairs to the mezzanine. As no other Soviet official had done, he admitted in so many words that Soviet fighters had shot down the Korean jet and confirmed Western reports that two air-to-air missiles had done the deed. But his explanation was confusing. He suggested that Soviet ground controllers had mixed up the Korean civilian jet with the U.S. reconnaissance plane that had been in the North Pacific, while at the same time insisting that KAL's 007 had been on a spying mission for the U.S.

On one point, Ogarkov's presentation confirmed the speculations of Western Kremlinologists: the order to shoot down the plane was a military decision, not checked with Andropov, who was reported to have been on vacation in the Caucasus, or other Politburo members. The order was given, Ogarkov said, by a commander in the Soviet Far East. Without exactly saying so, Ogarkov indicated that he had been informed only after the Korean liner had been destroyed. That

**Yuri Andropov at his Kremlin offices**

*How firm a grip on Moscow's military?*

raises a terrifying question: Are Soviet military forces under firm enough control by the Kremlin civilian leadership to prevent their obvious hair-trigger mentality from creating an incident that could start an escalating military clash between the superpowers?

U.S. specialists have been preparing a report on precisely that subject; the document is far from complete, and will be kept secret when it is. But some who have participated described to TIME preliminary conclusions that are mostly, though not entirely, reassuring. To begin with, they assert, the Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces operate under an entirely different set of instructions from the air-defense command: only top civilian leaders can give the order to fire a nuclear missile at any target anywhere.

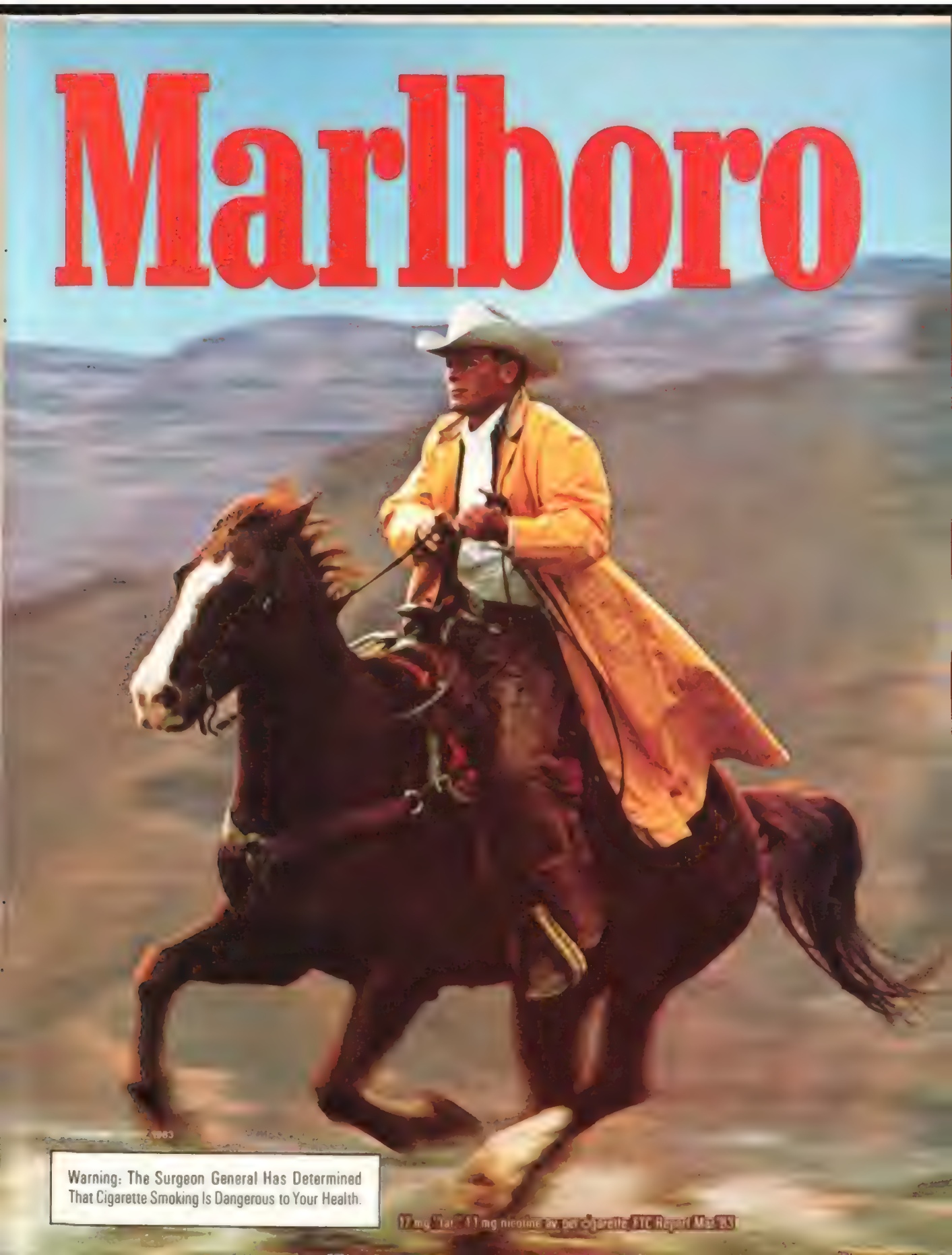
As to air defense, says one official, "we are pretty sure that the Soviets draw a very clear and important distinction between the use of force within their own territory and outside . . . They take the view that they can do anything they damn well please, and do it almost reflexively, if it's within their own territorial sovereignty." But he adds, "We've got reason to believe that those interceptors are on a tight leash" that would yank them back from pursuing an intruding plane into international airspace.

What if an American plane had wandered into Soviet airspace? U.S. experts concede that Soviet interceptors might shoot it down, and without telling Andropov, but add that that would not start a superpower military clash. Says one: "We'd scream bloody murder and maybe take some very serious political steps, but we would not take direct military action in reprisal. The Soviet air defense may be on hair trigger, but no aspect of our military is." A final, and chilling, possibility is that the Soviets might down a plane they considered to be over their territory but the U.S. insisted was in international skies. A U.S. intelligence official says, "That's very technical and very delicate."

Diplomatically, it is possible—barely—that some good might come out of the fiery end of Flight 007. Gromyko at week's end hinted to West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at possible Soviet flexibility in the European missile talks. He indicated that the Soviets might consider British and French missiles, or some of them, as strategic weapons—which the West insists they are—and thus not count all of them when determining how many medium-range nuclear weapons are to be permitted to each side. Genscher cautioned that "we will have to wait and see" just what Gromyko meant. Conceivably, the Soviets realize they must make some concessions so as not to let the revulsion over the Korean jet freeze all diplomatic progress.

Whether or not the fatal flight of KAL 007 sets in motion any vital alterations in superpower relations, it has provided a remarkable flash of illumination into the workings of the Soviet mind and the Soviet system. Much of the world goes about its business more or less equally skeptical of both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., no matter the starkly differing values prevailing in the two societies. In the act over the skies of the Pacific and in its reaction to it, Moscow almost compulsively undid itself. Consider Marshal Ogarkov's reply to this, one of the sharpest of several pointed questions posed by Western reporters at his press conference: "If the Soviet Union bears no guilt in this affair, as you have said today, why have you not yet told your own people that 269 people died?" Answered Ogarkov, eyes narrowing in annoyance: "How would we know how many people were aboard this plane? We were not estimating at all that we were dealing with a passenger plane . . . This is a piece of information known to those who staged the flight. Let them figure it out on their own."

***—By George J. Church. Reported by Laurence I. Barrett/Washington and Bruce van Voorst/United Nations, with other bureaus***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# An Interview with President Reagan

## *"There is no way you can avenge such a thing"*

*Ronald Reagan's mood Friday morning was as somber as the black suit he wore. Soon he and Nancy Reagan would attend a memorial service at the National Cathedral for those who died in the attack on Flight 007. Before leaving the Oval Office, the President met with* TIME *White House Correspondent Laurence I. Barrett. Reagan told his feelings on hearing of the tragedy, explained why he had avoided a policy of reprisal against the Soviet Union and reflected on future dealings with Moscow. Highlights of the interview.*

© JACK HALSTEAD

**Q. What was your first impulse when you learned that the Soviets had shot down the Korean airliner?**

**A.** Even though I've never been naive about the Soviet Union or its philosophy, it was still difficult to believe that anyone would do that, [but] there was the evidence. It was shock. It was revulsion. It was horror. It was anger.

**Q. And your first impulse as to what you should do about it?**

**A.** Obviously you are tempted to think about vengeance, but there is no way you can avenge such a thing. It is very difficult to find anything you can do that matches the enormity of what they have done . . . you find that there is a great limit on what you can do. You can do some things for short-term public relations advantage and show your own feelings about this. But what you have to look for is what you can do, first of all, to get restitution for the families of the victims, and what you can do to see that this never happens again

**Q. That's your answer to those who say you should have acted in a much tougher fashion?**

**A.** Yes. I've noticed that many of the people sounding off at great length now, being very vocal about this, in many instances they don't suggest what [specific] things I could do. [Or] they suggest things that are so obvious that they were the first things we thought of and ruled out for equally obvious reasons.

**Q. Such as canceling the newly signed grain agreement?**

**A.** Yes. We've had experience with that before, and it didn't work. It not only didn't work, but if there was any penalty, it was against our own people more than against them. They've proven that grain is accessible to them any place else. So there were things of that kind which we considered very seriously but ruled out. There were a number of other things that show your displeasure, but they could respond with retaliation of the same kind.

**Q. You never seriously considered suspending INF and START?**

**A.** No. These are things that we are seeking because this is a dangerous world and [the Soviets] constitute the bulk of that danger in the world. An act of this kind reveals how easily there could be an accidental start to conflict. It is important that we work as hard as we can to reduce the threat hanging over the world which is contained in the present imbalance of weaponry—their superiority in that weaponry.

**Q. Since your speech, the Soviet Union has responded with invective, asserting that it had a right to do what it did and blaming the U.S. for what happened. What do you do?**

**A.** Well, their very attitude in doing it, then their attitude in lying and in trying to assess blame some place else for their inhumane act, is just further proof of the difference that exists between their outlook, their philosophy, and what we have. [This distinction] emphasizes the importance of continuing to seek peace, but doing it with a recognition of that difference. There are too many people who heretofore have seen the Soviets as a mirror image of ourselves . . . Well, I believe that there must be many people today who now have a different view and who recognize that while you can't just break off and ignore them, you have to deal with them with the knowledge of how they think and what they are.

**Q. Before the shootdown, there had been a number of conciliatory gestures between Washington and Moscow and a lot of speculation that these could lead to a Reagan-Andropov summit in 1984. In the light of the most recent events, do you see any chances for a summit in the foreseeable future?**

**A.** I'll never rule that out. If I can be convinced in my mind that a summit can be beneficial to our security, to the free world, then such a summit should take place.

**Q. At the time of your election, you said you believed in the linkage concept, that "there has to be a linkage between arms control and other areas of difference." Yet both in the Polish crisis and the present situation there has been no linkage. What made you change your mind?**

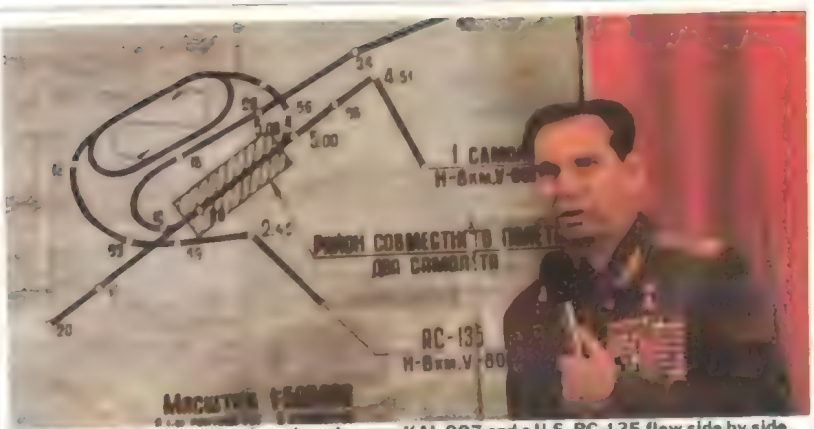
**A.** I didn't change my view, but once you are in this position you find that you can have channels on those other subjects. In other words, while arms negotiations are going on, you are moving on those other subjects. And the Soviet government is well aware of your position. And while some have suggested that it is kind of an attempt to thaw the relationship, it is done in the context of what I've always said about them—what I recognize is their approach to international matters. So it isn't a case of thinking, oh, maybe if we talk nice enough, they'll be nice too. It's one of dealing in practicalities

**Q. Issue by issue?**

**A.** Yes.

**Q. Don't you get very pessimistic about the chances of any economic or diplomatic measures the West could take that would make Moscow change its behavior?**

**A.** Well, this is one of the reasons why strength is so important for us . . . It is a case of viewing them as having an imperialistic approach to the world and our demonstrating to them that the price would be terribly high if they try to do it by force, too high for them ever to succeed. ■




Chief of Staff Ogarkov showing where he says KAL 007 and a U.S. RC-135 flew side by side

# Nightstalkers in the Pacific Sky

*Eavesdropping on the Soviet pilots as they close in for the kill*

It was just about 1 a.m. (Japan Standard Time) on Sept. 1 when Korean Air Lines (KAL) Flight 007, cruising southwestward from Anchorage over the Bering Sea in the early-morning darkness, came under the watchful eye of Soviet radar. For the next 2½ hr. the blip moved into and out of Soviet airspace. When it crossed over the eastern border of the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Soviets scrambled four MiG-23s and Su-15s from the Petropavlovsk airbase on Kamchatka to search for the intruder. Just after 3 a.m., over the Soviet island of Sakhalin, where another six interceptors had given pursuit, the hunters found their quarry.

On the ground, at the Wakkanai radar installation on the Japanese island of Hokkaido, and probably elsewhere in the area, voice-activated tape recorders chronicled the unfolding drama. The transcript of the air-to-ground conversations, made public last week, is excerpted and explained below. The chronology is in Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.), using a 24-hour clock (1800 hours, for example, means 6 p.m. G.M.T. and 2 p.m. E.D.T.). Although the full transcript shows four planes in contact with ground controllers, only two closed in for the kill. The number 805 identifies the pilot of the Su-15 who shot down the wayward airliner; 163 denotes the pilot of the MiG-23 who accompanied him in the chase. Communication from the Soviet ground stations to the pilots is not available.

1805:56—805: *I see it.*

The pilot of the Su-15, traveling southwestward at an undetermined altitude, reports to ground control that he has spotted the airliner. "I'm flying behind," he says seconds later. For approximately the next three minutes he stalks the unsuspecting jet from the rear.

1806:07—163: *Course 30, 8,000.*

The MiG-23 signals that it has reached an altitude of 8,000 meters, or about 26,000 ft. Course 30 refers to a magnetic directional heading, used by air controllers throughout the world to steer planes from the ground. Magnetic north is 0°, magnetic east is 90°, magnetic south 180° and so on. Thus, on course 30, the MiG-23 is flying in a northeast direction. Moments later, however, at ground instruction, the pilot swings around, heads east-southeast, and eventually falls in line behind the Su-15, where he will stay for the duration of the chase. The other two planes are also vectored, or steered, by ground control into positions behind the Su-15 and the KAL passenger plane.

1807:50—805: *Fuel remainder three [metric] tons.*

The Soviet interceptors are notorious fuel guzzlers. Even with extra drop tanks, their endurance is brief; the maximum flying time for both an Su-15 and a MiG-23 is just under an hour. As a result, the nervous pilots refer repeatedly to their remaining fuel levels throughout the 50 min. of elapsed time reflected in the transcript.

1808:31—805: *Should I turn off the weapons system?*

Although the answer to this question is not in the transcript, it is presumably no, since Pilot 805 uses his missiles with devastating effect a scant 18 min. later.

1809:00—805: *Yes. It has turned. The target is 80° to my left.*

The word *it* probably refers to the 747, now practically at a right angle to the Su-15. Although *target* had a tragic meaning in the skies over Sakhalin, it is airman slang for radar blip.

1812:10—805: *I see it visually and on radar.*

Pilot 805 confirms to the ground that the KAL jetliner is in full view. Seconds later, Pilot 163 jettisons his empty fuel tanks. "I have dropped my tanks," he says, signaling that he has only the fuel in his main tanks remaining, enough to keep him in the skies another 35 min.

1813:05—805: *I see it. I'm locked onto the target.*

Pilot 805 has set his radar to get an automatic fix on the target, bringing his missiles into alignment with the jetliner ahead. The moving half circles on his radar screen close to form a glowing full ring with an orange or a green dot in the middle. The Su-15 is now "locked on" for a straight shot at the KAL airliner.

1813:26—805: *The pilot isn't responding to IFF.*

The Su-15 pilot sends out an IFF (Identification: Friend or Foe) radio signal to Flight 007 to see if it is a friendly Soviet plane. But the Su-15's IFF frequency can be picked up only by Soviet aircraft. The jumbo hums westward into the darkness, unaware that it is being interrogated.

1813:40—805: *[The weapons system] is turned on.*

Pilot 805 assures ground control that he is prepared to fire. A fighter's weapons system works much like a computer: it must be turned on in advance to warm up the circuitry. If it is cold, it is more likely to malfunction.

1814:34—805: *Roger. I have [enough]*

Detail of map tracing the zigzag route supposedly taken by the South Korean jetliner

*A high-altitude hunt, an attack at pointblank range, and cartwheels to the sea.*

# The Last Minutes of Flight 007

How the pilot of the Soviet SU-15 described his attack on the Korean Airlines jumbo jet.

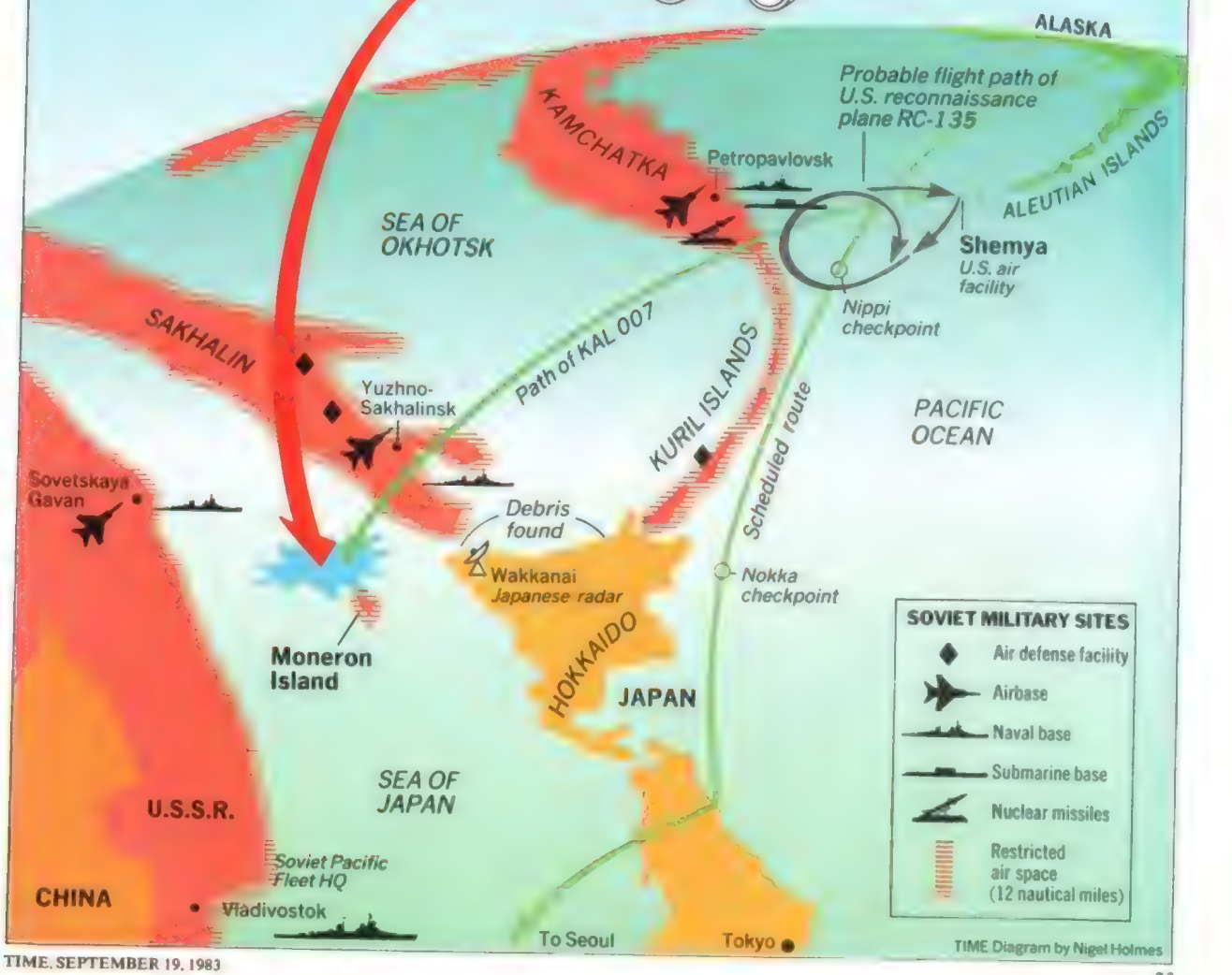
**1** 1821 35 - 1822.42*
**"The target's [strobe] light is blinking. I have already approached the target at a distance of about two kilometers . . . How can I chase it? I'm already abeam of the target"**

**2** 1822.55 - 1823.37
**"Now I have to fall back a bit from the target . . . I'm dropping back. Now I will try a rocket"**

**3** 1825 11 1826 20
**"I am closing on the target, am in lock-on. Distance to target is 8 [kilometers] . . . I have executed the launch"**

**4** 1826 22 - 1826 27
**"The target is destroyed . . . I am breaking off attack"**

*Greenwich Mean Time




TIME Diagram by Nigel Holmes

*speed. I don't need to turn on my afterburner.*

The 747, while fast for a commercial airplane, is no match for the supersonic Su-15. The jumbo's typical cruising speed is 540 m.p.h.; the Soviet fighter is capable of speeds in excess of 1,400 m.p.h. Pilot 805 correctly assumes he will not need to use his afterburner (a device that sprays fuel into a jet's hot exhaust, giving it a sudden burst of speed) in order to catch up to the lumbering jetliner.

1818:34—805: *The A.N.O. [air navigational lights] are burning. The [strobe] light is flashing.*

The pilot sees the steady beacons of 007: a red light on the left wing tip, a green one on the right, and a white position light on the tail. The blinding strobes, typically used to enhance visibility on airways, blink brightly from either wing.

1819:02—805: *I am closing on the target.*

Pilot 805 nears his prey. Seconds later, probably in response to a query from the ground, he says: "I have enough time." Presumably, he meant he had enough time to carry out his attack before his fuel ran out, or before the airliner flew back into the safety of international airspace.

1819:44—163: *I am flying behind the target at a distance of 25. Do you see [me]?*

In what may have been a belated attempt to muscle in as the main stalker, the MiG-23 fighter confirms that he is also in the favored 6-o'clock position 25 km, or 15½ miles, behind the target, ready to go in for the kill.

1820:08—805: *Fiddlesticks! I'm going. That is, my Z.G. [indicator] is lit [missile warheads are already locked-on].*

With a colorful exclamation (*see box*), Pilot 805 emphasizes that he is the one prepared to attack the target. His effusiveness could also simply reflect his natural excitement or fear at the sight of the indicator light, signaling him to fire.

1820:30—805: *[I] need to approach it.*

The pilot of the Su-15 decides (or is told by ground control) that he needs to get closer to the target. He accelerates and gets within a little more than a mile of the jumbo jet, which remains oblivious to the danger. Simultaneously, he turns off his weapons' lock-on system so that he can reposition it properly later, when he is ready to fire. Once again, he reports to the ground that 007's strobe light is blinking.

1821:55—805: *What are instructions?*

It is not known what ground control's commands were. But they must have been succinct. Within 4 sec., Pilot 805 says, "Roger," and zooms after the jetliner. He then reports that the jumbo is slowing down. Seven minutes earlier, Flight 007 had requested permission from Japanese controllers at Tokyo's Narita airport to climb from an altitude of 33,000 ft. to 35,000 ft., and a climb speed is slower than a cruise speed. However, seconds later, Pilot 805 reports that the airliner is at an altitude of 10,000 km (33,000 ft.), indicating that either the Su-15's instruments were in error or 007 had not yet started its ascent.

1822:17—805: *I'm going around it. I'm already moving in front of the target.*

As a result of 007's reduced speed, or his own miscalculation, Pilot 805 begins to overshoot the jetliner. Ground control apparently orders the Su-15 to remain behind it. The pilot is forced to drop back, grumbling at the lateness of the command. "It should have been earlier," he complains. "How can I chase it? I'm already abeam of the target . . . Now I have to fall back from the target." He confirms the airliner's position: 70° to his left.

1823:37—805: *I'm dropping back. Now I will try a rocket.*

The pilot of the Su-15 announces his intention to down the passenger plane with an air-to-air missile. Meanwhile, the MiG-23, some 7 miles from the target, reports to ground control that he has both the Soviet hunter and its Korean prey squarely in his field of vision.

1825:11—805: *I am closing on the target, am in lock on. Distance to target is eight.*

Pilot 805 activates the radar and weapons systems that automate the aim of his missiles. He has extended the distance between his plane and the jetliner from 2 to 8 km (4.9 miles) to avoid debris from the soon-to-be-smashed target.

1825:46—805: *Z.G. [missile warheads locked on].*

1826:20—805: *I have executed the launch.*

In a businesslike tone, Pilot 805 informs ground control that he has fired his missiles. The Su-15 fighters normally carry two: one heat seeking, the other radar homing. Two minutes later, the pilot assures the ground that he has "launched both." The heat-seeking missile would have headed for one of the 747's engines; the radar-homing one would have streaked toward the giant fuselage.

1826:22—805: *The target is destroyed.*

One or both of the missiles had hit. In the predawn skies over Sakhalin, KAL Flight 007 begins cartwheeling toward the sea. According to the tapes of Japanese air controllers in Tokyo, the Korean pilot, Captain Chun Byung In, was able only to call out his number, "Korean Air 007." Then there was silence.

1826:27—805: *I am breaking off attack.*

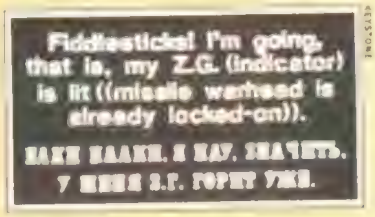
Both Pilot 805 and Pilot 163 linger briefly near the scene, worrying about their fuel and looking for visual confirmation of the kill. Ground control asks two of the fighters in the vicinity if they can spot the 747. None can, although the sky was apparently clear and the cloud cover was well below the kill site. Fourteen minutes after the explosion, Pilot 163 notes, "The clouds are below me." The fighters head for home. Flight 007 has plummeted below the clouds and into the Sea of Japan.

***—By Susan Tifft. Reported by Jerry Hamilin and Christopher Redman/Washington***

## Fiddlesticks!

Moscow's English translations of the official Soviet statements on the Korean jetliner were sprinkled with quaint and creaky colloquialisms. Ronald Reagan, said TASS, is acting like an "ignoramus" who sheds "crocodile tears." Protesters who picketed the Long Island estate of the Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations behaved like "hooligans." All this international outrage amounts to a "hullabaloo." It was as if a Soviet translator had stumbled onto a dusty dictionary of Anglo-American slang, circa 1913.

Close. In fact, Soviet translators have been weaned on Dickens, Thackeray, Twain and other 19th century writers, which explains why Moscow's attacks, once translated, sometimes seem comically grandiloquent. The colorful terms of last week entered the Russian-English dictionaries at the beginning of the century. Ignoramus, first popularized in England in the




1600s as a synonym for dunce, is Latin for "we do not know." In the original Russian version, the word is *nevezhda*, which means "an ignorant person." *Krokodilovy slyozy*, which translates literally as "tears of the crocodile," derives from a Russian fable similar to the Western tale. Hullabaloo, which harks back at least to the 18th century English wolf-hunting cry of "halloobaloo," appeared as *shumikha*, which means "uproar." Hooligan is simply *khuligan* in Russian, with precisely the same meaning in English.

Washington resorted to some musty translation of the radio dialogue between the Soviet pilots. As one of the pilots closed in on the fated airliner, he is quoted as exclaiming, "Fiddlesticks!" Fiddlesticks? Despite the fact that the word went out of fashion before Yuri Andropov could even have heard of Glenn Miller, it is a remarkably apt translation of the Russian. What the pilot said was *"Yolki palki,"* an exceedingly mild oath that translates literally as "the sticks of a fir tree," and is the exclamatory equivalent of "Yipes!" on a preteen U.S. playground.

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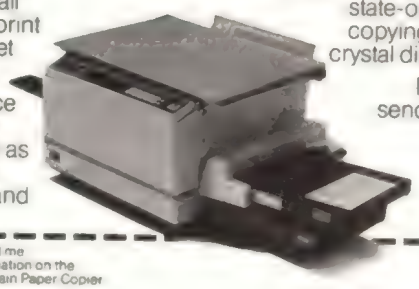

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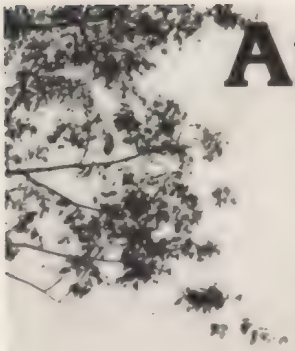

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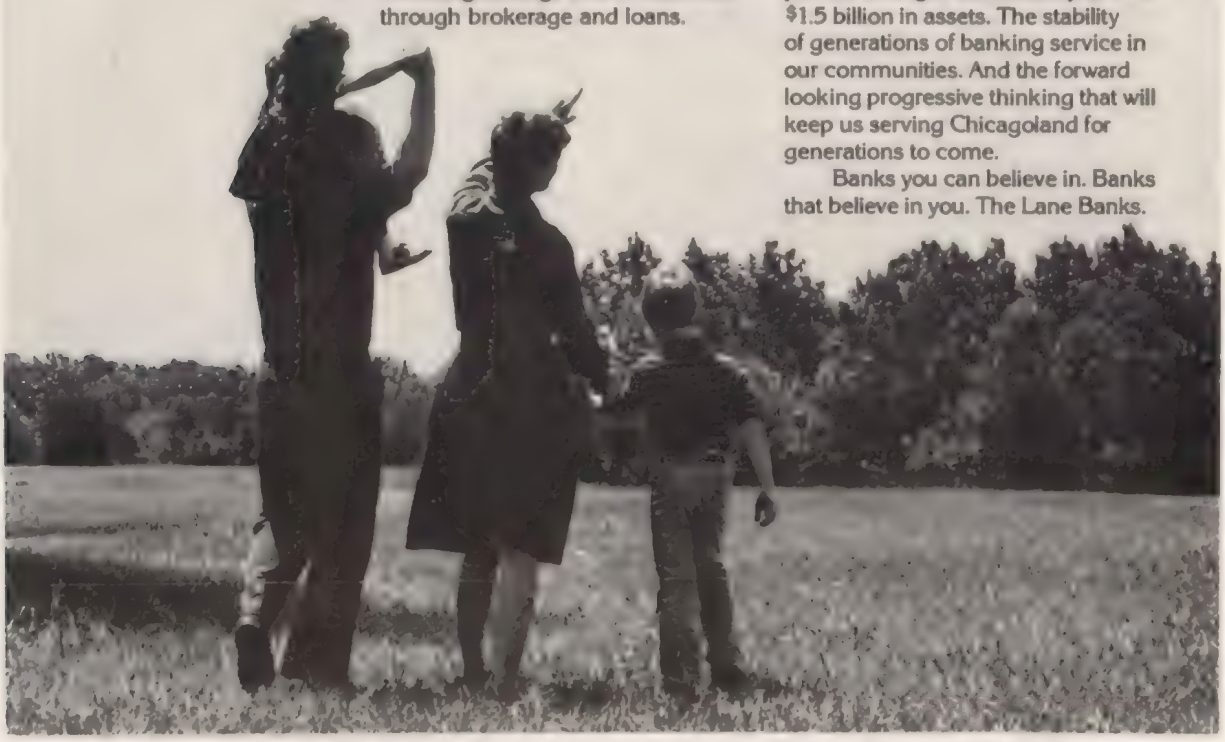

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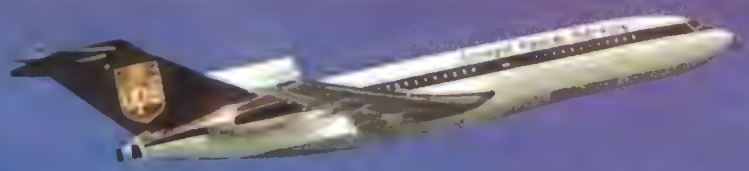

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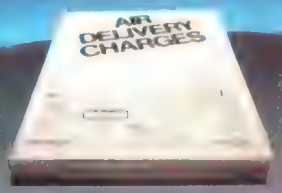


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# Explaining the Inexplicable

## *What is known and unknown about the Soviet jet attack*

*Somewhere in the Sea of Japan, just off Sakhalin island, is a "black box"—its actual color is orange— from Korean Air Lines Flight 007. The flight data inside would probably answer some of the questions about how and why the wayward aircraft met its fate. The waterproof container is heavily reinforced to survive impact and ocean depths down to 20,000 ft. For 30 days it will automatically emit a sonar signal that can be heard for up to five miles under water. Many of these boxes have been recovered in the past, but if the one from KAL Flight 007 is in Soviet waters it may never be made available to the U.S. or Korea for analysis. Even if it were, there are some questions that only the crew of the jet could answer. Others could be cleared up only by the Soviet military, which has probably revealed as much as it ever will. Here are the key aspects of the jetliner disaster and the explanations that experts now believe are the most likely:*

**How could KAL Flight 007 stray so far off its proper course?** The Boeing 747 was equipped with three Inertial Navigation Systems (INS), designed to keep the jet on its scheduled flight path and to back one another up in case of malfunctions. Their performance record is excellent: a new study shows that only about one flight in 10,000 strays 50 or more miles off course. In 90% of the cases, the deviation is attributed to pilot error. The INS computers are programmed by the crew at the start of the flight. The computers are fed the plane's latitude and longitude at takeoff and the coordinates of way points along the plane's scheduled route. On Flight 007, for example, the computers, made by Litton Industries at $100,000 apiece, were told that the plane should be at its fifth way point, Neeva, above the Aleutian Islands at 172° 11 min. east and 54° 40 min. north, after the first 900 miles of the trip. Using gyroscopes and acceleration meters, the INS keeps track of the plane's location and guides it along the preprogrammed course.

The initial information fed into the Korean airliner's INS computers at Anchorage, where the flight had refueled, was correct. Flight 007 hit its first five way points as planned. But after Neeva, Flight 007 apparently began to stray.

One possible explanation is that the crew fed the INS computers some erroneous information while aloft. The INS can store only nine sets of coordinates; there were twelve way points along Flight 007's route to Seoul, which means that new sets of latitudes and longitudes had to be plugged in sometime during the trip. The co-pilot, who on Korean Air Lines flights is usually responsible for entering navigational data, might have done so after Neeva. Although each INS is supposed to be programmed separately, in practice the numbers are often put in simultaneously. The co-pilot (or other crew member) on Flight 007 could have simply misread the coordinates from his chart when he punched them into the computer. It is standard procedure for the other crew members to double-check these navigational entries. But airmen have been known to skip this precautionary step.

Another possible explanation for straying off course: a crew member might have used the INS to find out the distance and time remaining to 007's final destination; if he had left the coordinates for Seoul on the screen, and pressed the "insert" button rather than the "clear" button on the electronic console, the plane would have made a beeline for the South Korean capital instead of looping south away from Soviet territory and out of harm's way. In fact, the plane appeared to head straight for Seoul after passing Neeva.

**Isn't there a way to check on the INS?** At each checkpoint, the flight crew is supposed to double-check the INS by calling up the next coordinate and comparing it to the one marked on the flight's navigation chart. Apparently this is not always done. One U.S. airline pilot who has trained KAL crews says they often did not cross-check INS data with their charts.

**SIGHTING THE DIFFERENCE**

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

**Deadly interceptor: A Soviet Su-15, known as the Flagon**

**Why did the pilot report at subsequent way points that he was on the proper course when in fact he had gone astray?** The INS has a light that notifies the crew each time the plane reaches a checkpoint. Apparently the pilot radioed that he had reached what he believed were the correct points without checking to see what his actual location was. Even though programmed with a faulty flight path, the INS could have told crew members their true location at any time—and thus shown they were off course—if they had checked for such information.

**Shouldn't the crew have taken special precautions while flying in such a sensitive area?** Flight 007 followed a path known as Red 20, which is the one closest to the Soviet Union. Ordinarily, pilots flying this route use their weather radar and focus it on the ground in order to track the shoreline and make sure they have not strayed. "Everyone flying Red 20 should use their radar for back-up," says 747 Captain Chuck Hall of San Diego, who has flown that route for 15 years. Presumably, if the KAL pilots had used their weather radar, and if the equipment was working, they would have picked up Soviet landmasses.

**Could the pilot have been attempting to sneak a shortcut across Soviet airspace to save time and fuel?** "Not unless he was contemplating suicide," says Pilot Hall. The Soviets are notoriously touchy about unauthorized intrusions into their airspace. Nobody knows this better than South Korea. In 1978 another Korean jet was forced to crash-land after being fired on when it wandered over Soviet territory. Moreover, South Korean pilots must contend with hostile airspace over North Korea; flights out of Seoul airport must swerve to avoid the Demilitarized Zone 30 miles away and the battery of North Korean missiles that lie just behind it. Because of their proximity to unfriendly skies, South Korean flyers are probably more sensitive about airspace violations than pilots anywhere else in the world. KAL Flight 007 Captain Chun Byung In, a retired Korean Air Force officer, was known as a cautious and skilled pilot. He was picked to fly for President Chun Doo Hwan on a tour of Southeast Asia in 1981.

**Why didn't Japanese or American radar posts warn the Korean jet that it was off course?** The flight, in effect, fell between the cracks in the ground-control network. When it first began to wander in mid-ocean, it had passed beyond the range of U.S. civilian air-control radars in Alaska. It was in voice contact by radio with civilian controllers in Tokyo, but not yet within their radar range. The plane was picked up as a blip on the radar screens at Wakkanai in northern Japan, which is run by the Japanese Defense Agency with assistance from the U.S. military. But the

Wakkanai station was not in radio contact with the plane. All flights in the region are automatically recorded by military radar, but they are not necessarily tracked at the time, and rarely are they contacted by military ground controllers. Officials at the military radar station do not routinely compare information with civilian controllers. Only when the data from the military station were analyzed, after it was too late to save the plane, did it become clear that the craft on what turned out to be a course of doom was a Korean airliner.

Mourners throwing flowers into the sea south of Sakhalin

**Didn't the Korean plane use a transponder, which would identify it on any radar screen?** A transponder emits a coded electronic signal giving the plane's four-digit identifying number. After the number is punched into Air Control computers on the ground, it automatically appears next to the plane's radar blip. American officials find it difficult to believe that the Soviet radars are not capable of monitoring the transponder signals of commercial airliners. Sources in both the U.S. Air Force and Japanese Defense Agency say the Korean jet's transponder was functioning.

**Did the Soviets know that their "target" was a commercial passenger plane?** A former high official in the U.S. intelligence service says he is all but positive that Soviet radar operators keep complete, regularly updated lists of scheduled commercial flights passing anywhere near Soviet borders; he is also convinced that the RC-135s fly regular routes well known to the Soviets. Thus, he is virtually certain the Soviets knew the intruder plane was a civilian craft. Other American sources say that intercepted "ground chatter" from radio broadcasts inside the U.S.S.R. also indicates that the Soviets knew. If there are transcripts of what the Soviet ground commanders said, they have not been released, perhaps because both Japan and the U.S. are afraid of compromising their intelligence-gathering methods.

Debris washed ashore

Once the MiG-23 and Su-15 interceptors spotted the Korean plane visually (the Su-15 came within 1.2 miles), it should have been clear from the distinctive humped profile that it was a Boeing 747. Indeed, the 747 is one of the most recognizable passenger planes in the skies. Soviet pilots, like those in the West, are trained to recognize plane silhouettes. In his press conference last week, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Soviet Chief of Staff, said the pursuit occurred "in the death of night, in clouds." But American officials say that the visibility at that time and at that altitude would have permitted a good enough look. What is most clear from the incident is that the Soviets did not seem to care that their target was merely an innocent commercial passenger plane.

**Could the Soviets have mistaken their target for a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance plane that had been on a mission in the region near where the Korean jet went off course?** Marshal Ogarkov reiterated the Soviet claim that the KAL plane was on a spy mission and flew in tandem with the RC-135 for ten minutes so that the blips of the two planes merged on Soviet radar screens. When they separated, he implied, the Soviets could not tell which was which. U.S. officials dismiss this scenario as ludicrous. The two planes, they say, passed each other 86 miles apart headed in opposite directions. At first, the Soviets reportedly referred to the Korean jet as an RC-135. Relays of fighters—ten in all, according to Ogarkov—were sent aloft to intercept the wayward plane; it evidently took them more than two hours to make visual contact. Visual contact should have confirmed that it was a commercial 747. The passenger plane is 50% larger than the RC-135. Its navigation and strobe lights were on. (Asked about the lights, Ogarkov asserted that the trailing Soviet fighter "saw these lights on the first Soviet plane and reported so to the Soviet command post." In fact, the transcripts clearly show that it was the first Soviet fighter, the Su-15, which twice reported that "the target's" lights were visible.)

**Did the Soviets try to contact and warn the Korean plane?** The transcript of one Soviet fighter pilot's communications refers to using a system known as Identification: Friend or Foe (IFF). This device, which is ordinarily used only by the military, allows allied planes to identify themselves to each other by correctly responding to secret electronic passwords. The Korean jet, of course, did not identify itself as a Soviet-aligned plane. Marshal Ogarkov said that Soviet pilots "repeatedly tried to contact the intruder" on the frequency assigned for international emergencies, but there is no evidence of this in the published transcripts. President Reagan charged that Soviet planes are not equipped with the emergency radio frequencies because the Kremlin fears they might be used to allow pilots to defect. The Soviets deny this. In fact, Soviet aircraft have the capability to use the emergency frequencies while participating in air and sea rescues with NATO planes. Whether the Soviets were so equipped this time may be beside the point, since there is no indication that the Korean plane, which seems to have been unaware that it was in trouble, was monitoring or broadcasting on an emergency frequency.

**Why didn't the Soviets try to steer the plane out of Soviet airspace or force it to land?** When it was shot down, the Korean airliner was only 11 or 12 miles—a mere 90 seconds or so—from international airspace, and the Soviet planes were low on fuel. The Soviets' main consideration at that point may have been to avoid letting it escape. A mixture of paranoia and bureaucratic rigidity makes the Soviets extremely sensitive about their territory. They have long feared encirclement by hostile forces. Any invasion of airspace, even inadvertent, is regarded by them as hostile.

Moreover, it would have embarrassed the Soviet military to let a passenger plane slip through its vaunted air defense. The pilot of the killer Su-15 said on Soviet television Saturday that he had fired four bursts of warning tracer shots, some 120 rounds in all, which could be seen "at a distance of many kilometers." The transcript reports every action taken by each of the Soviet planes chasing the Korean airliner. There is no indication that any warning shots were fired.

**Why are the Soviets particularly sensitive about the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island?** The southern part of Sakhalin, ceded to Japan by the Russians at the end of the 1904-05 war, was retaken by the Soviets at the end of World War II. In fact, Soviet control over Sakhalin was part of the secret pact made between Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta as an inducement to the Soviets to enter the war against Japan. Kamchatka is a key part of the Soviet forward defenses. It is also a target area for ICBMs test-fired from the central Soviet Union. Sakhalin, in addition to being a naval center, has at least six important air bases. Together, Sakhalin and Kamchatka guard the mouth of the Sea of Okhotsk, which the Soviets have been trying to make a sanctuary for their submarines armed with nuclear missiles aimed at the U.S. The Soviets

have recently been conducting a massive military buildup in the region.

**Who gave the order to shoot down the plane?** The Soviet military came under severe criticism in 1978 when a Korean plane flew for two hours into the U.S.S.R. before being tracked down. After that, a new "border law," known as Article 36, gave responsibility for shooting down intruding planes to the regional commanders of the Soviet Air Defense Forces. The local ground control that tracked the Korean jet would have alerted the regional commander at Khabarovsk, in eastern Siberia. Marshal Ogarkov said the military chiefs in Moscow were only informed after the fact. The decision was probably made entirely within the military chain of command, with no official taking responsibility for ordering the Soviet jets not to fire. The political leadership, including Yuri Andropov and others on the Politburo, was probably not consulted, which is what the Soviets indicated in their press conference.

**How many missiles were launched?** Both of the missiles carried by the Su-15 were launched simultaneously.

**Did the Korean jet ever know it was in trouble?** Despite Soviet claims that the jumbo jet attempted evasive actions, there is no indication that it ever knew it was being pursued. The Soviet interceptors were generally behind the plane. At one point the Korean plane slowed down, but probably not because the pilot noticed hostile escorts. At that time, he was routinely requesting permission to climb to a higher altitude; his air speed would have dropped slightly as he rose because he was using his power to go higher rather than forward. Indeed, the Korean pilot gave no hint of trouble until the moments after his plane was hit.

**Is there any basis to the Soviet contention that the Boeing 747 could have been used as a spy plane?** The Boeing 747 used by Korean Air Lines had no bays for photographic equipment or any electronic or communication devices necessary for gathering intelligence. Without extremely sophisticated equipment, which would require visible changes in the shape of the jet and the addition of large antennas, a high-altitude flight at night by a 747 would have little use in reconnaissance. Such a mission would be worthless from the U.S. standpoint, since American satellites and the RC-135s provide far more detailed intelligence than any modified 747 could. The U.S. has never sent out a 747 on a spy mission, Air Force sources insist. Korean President Chun Doo Hwan was vehement in his denial of the spying charge. Said he: "Nobody on earth but the Soviet authorities would believe that a 70-year-old man or a four-year-old child would be allowed to fly in a civilian plane that had the objective of violating Soviet airspace to engage in espionage." *—By Walter Isaacson. Reported by S. Chang/Tokyo and Jerry Hannifin/Washington*

The Presidency/Hugh Sidey

# Advice from an Old Warrior

*There can be no real peace in the world unless a new relationship is established between the United States and the Soviet Union.*

With that, Richard Nixon starts a new book, *Real Peace: A Strategy for the West*, a 109-page compendium of the old warrior's world views. He is publishing the small volume privately to hurry it into the hands of the leaders and geopolitical scholars who have listened to him in decades past. Page proofs in black folders sent out in plain brown envelopes reached the press a few days ago with a small note containing this poignant line: "If it wasn't so long, I guess you might call this my Farewell Address."

It was mere coincidence that Nixon's volume appeared just as the superpowers were squaring off over the downed Korean airliner. Yet the timing reinforces his conviction that we are approaching a momentous period in world affairs. "The situation is precarious," he writes, "but the moment is precious."

Just for fun, Nixon gouges old enemies like liberals, journalists, academicians and anybody he believes to be timid and self-righteous. He tears down what he sees to be myths ("The nuclear freeze is a fraud"). "Confusing real peace with perfect peace is a dangerous but common fallacy," Nixon writes. "Perfect peace is achieved in two places only: in the grave and at the typewriter . . . perfect peace has no historical antecedents and therefore no practical meaning in a world in which conflict among men is persistent and pervasive. If real peace is to exist, it must exist along with men's ambitions, their pride, and their hatreds."

EDD ADAMS

**"We must not . . . let events control us"**

That is the psychological landscape in which Nixon has always dwelt, the back alley he has roamed and sometimes seems to understand too well. In a way his book is a survival guide for civilized nations surrounded by global punks, chiefly the Soviets. He calls for "détente with deterrence"—shorthand for closer diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union—even as we build the MX and the cruise and Pershing missiles, and improve our conventional forces to achieve a true military balance. Arms don't cause wars, he insists, human intentions do; and only when perceptions of the futility of trying to beat us soaks into the Soviet mind will we have true arms reduction. The struggle between the Soviets and the U.S. will go on in "a vast gray area between peace and war." We may not win, Nixon declares, but we must try and we must surely not lose. "Above all," he says, "we must not stand aside and let events control us. If we ride the hurricane, we will become part of it."

Nixon would marshal our economic power through a new foreign economic policy board reporting directly to the President. It would help forge an "iron link" between the Soviets' behavior and the West's willingness to trade with them.

Nixon proposes institutionalizing U.S.-Soviet summitry through annual meetings that are patiently prepared and calmly executed. He even offers a short course on summitry: "An American President should be cordial in personal matters but unyielding in policy matters . . . a President achieves nothing by bluster and belligerence."

Nixon would raise Latin America to top priority. Our policy there since World War II, he writes, "has been inadequate, inept, and worst of all plagued by fitful starts and stops." In Central America, he believes, "while our current policy is not an ideal one, it is the least we can do under the circumstances."

What is plain in this arresting little volume is that Nixon, were he President, would take the U.S. and its allies on a global crusade to sell the glories of our system to the Third World, to carry a big stick against bullies, to tone down our morality lectures to allies and instead listen more to their problems, to make the search for real peace an exciting competition. "Today," writes Nixon, "the only kind of revolution on the market is too often the kind the Soviets and their surrogates sell. Tomorrow, we can put them out of business."

# Prediction: Sunny Side Up

*New calculations make California, Texas and Florida winners*

The next millennium is not so far off: a child born this year will still be a child, just a teen-ager, in the year 2000. And judging by the U.S. Census Bureau's newest calculations, that turn-of-the-century teen-ager more likely than not will be a sun-drenched type who goes around chirping, "Fer *shure*, y'all."

Last week the Census Bureau released its highly educated guesses about the demographic shape of the country at the turn of the century and predicted that a solid majority of the 267,461,600 resident Americans on July 1, 2000 (up from about 234 million today), will be Southerners or Pacific Coasters. These "provisional projections" assume Americans will achieve a slightly higher birth rate, live two or three years longer and, most problematically, maintain their current patterns of interstate migration. Thus, say the Government researchers, California will pull farther out in front as the most populous state, with more than 30 million residents in the year 2000. The Census Bureau also believes that a denser Texas (20.7 million) and Florida (17.4 million) will knock New York, then shrunken to 15 million or so, down to fourth place in the state population rankings.

This demographic rejiggering, if it does occur, portends not merely more Americans with lush flower gardens and good suntans: the balance of political and economic power in the U.S. should continue tipping south and west, and state and local governments in the Sunbelt will have to scramble to keep up with millions of new constituents. It seems certain that the governments will be hard pressed by the new or expanded demographic bulges to provide new or expanded services, just as states that lose people will have difficulty with shrinking tax bases and reduced federal aid.

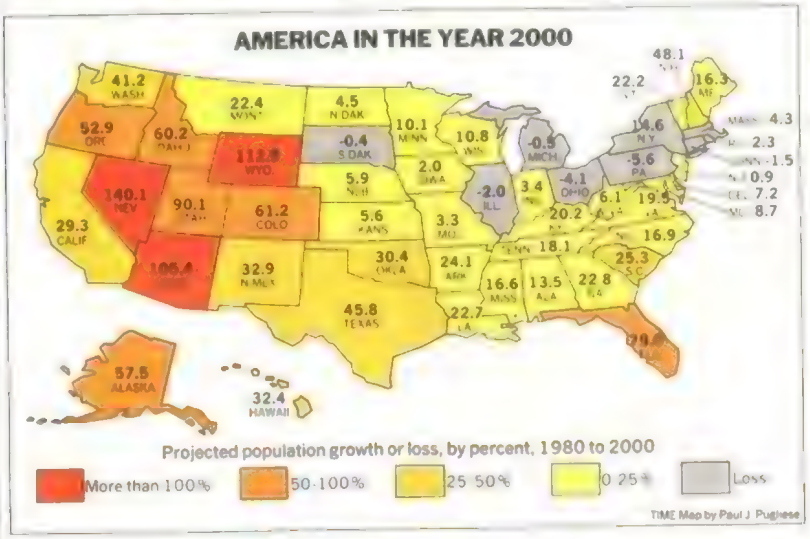
The comparatively underpopulated Rocky Mountain states are expected to fill up at the most spectacular rate, with the region's population almost doubling by 2000. Six of the seven fastest-growing states lie between the Plains and the Sierra Nevada. The state of Nevada, growing most rapidly of all, is expected to increase its population from about 800,000 to almost 2 million by the start of the 21st century.

Nine states, all east of the Mississippi River except South Dakota, look to be smaller in the year 2000: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York on the East Coast and, toward the industrial Great Lakes, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois.

Because seats in the House of Representatives are redistributed every decade to reflect population shifts, the political consequences should be significant. New York might lose eight or more of its House seats, and Pennsylvania and Ohio several apiece. Conversely, the Sunbelt's numerical clout on Capitol Hill will surely swell. California might be assigned an additional four seats in Congress, Texas seven more, and Florida's delegation could expand from 19 to 28.

Republicans may hope to gain the most, since many politically conservative states such as Idaho, Utah and Wyoming are growing fastest, while traditionally more liberal states (Massachusetts, New York) seem to have static or diminishing populations. On the other hand, the political tilt of some of the biggest boom states—California, Texas, Florida—could be leftward the states' predominantly Democratic Hispanic populations are growing especially fast and it seems likely that in elections hence, a greater proportion of Hispanic Americans will vote. Hispanics, blacks and Asian Americans together will constitute a larger fraction of the country's population—16.9% by century's turn, up from today's 14.4%.

The skimpy voter turnouts of the past few years could improve. Older citizens tend to vote in greater numbers than the young, and the Census Bureau says the median age will rise from 31 to 36 by the end of the century. There will be many more very old Americans. For instance, Arizonans over 80 will increase their number almost fivefold in two decades, from 50,000 to 228,000. Nationally, the number of people 85 and older is likely to double, to 5.1 million. To accommodate this demographic shift, cities and states may adapt existing facilities to the new circumstances: Ohio, for instance, is predicted to have 624,000 fewer children and teen-agers at the end of the century than it does today. Instead of building new centers for the proliferating elderly, local governments there might simply retrofit old empty school buildings.




*By Kurt Andersen. Reported by David J. Lynch/Washington*

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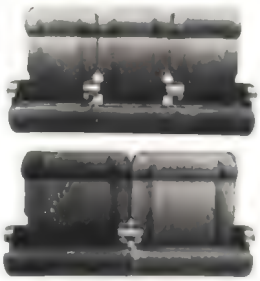

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# Downgraded

*Chicago: standard to poor*

When Harold Washington was elected mayor of Chicago last spring, he boldly vowed to break the "ancient, decrepit and creaking machine" that has controlled the city for decades. In turn, the machine forces, led by Alderman Edward Vrdolyak, chairman of the Cook County Democratic Party, declared war on Washington.

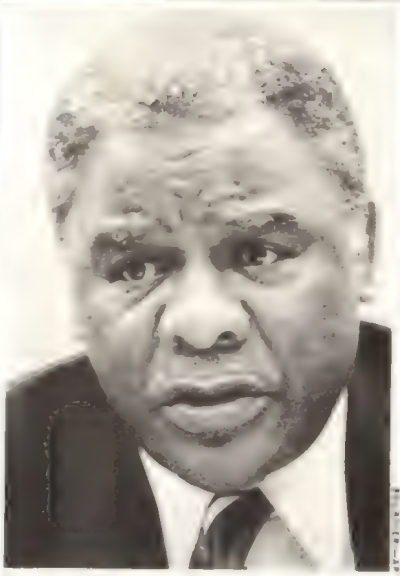
The resulting wrestling match, focusing on the city's budget woes, has nearly brought the so-called city that works to the edge of chaos. And last week Wall Street, like a father weary of the squabbling of two siblings, stepped in with a stinging rebuke. The New York investment rating firm of Standard & Poor's Corp. downgraded the city's credit rating on certain notes and bonds from single A-minus to triple B-plus. That is an official assessment that is likely to cost the city millions of dollars in increased interest charges on new debt and spur higher interest costs for taxpayers. Moreover, it means a loss of prestige for Chicago, casting it into the same category as Cleveland and New York, cities that once flirted with bankruptcy.

Standard & Poor's said that Chicago "has exhibited chronic financial stress" since 1978, and added that the situation has continued to deteriorate under the Washington administration. It pointed out that the city's corporate-fund unreserved balance (essentially surplus cash available) has dropped from $29 million to $300,000. For his part, Washington issued a terse statement saying that the Wall Street action was a "disappointment." The mayor may have further letdowns in store for him: next month Moody's Investors Service will complete a review of Chicago's fiscal condition, which may lead to yet another downgraded rating for the city.

The city's financial image began to fray in 1979. Newly elected Mayor Jane Byrne reported that her predecessors had used creative accounting in order to make the city's bottom line look better than it actually was. But then Byrne, who was facing a bitter re-election battle, played a similar patchwork game with her 1983 budget.

Washington, who had declared during the campaign earlier this year that taxes would have to be increased to pay for those fiscal sins, made a desperate effort to stave off the financial branding from Wall Street. In July he made a television address, declaring the need for "immediate and drastic action" to prevent the city from going broke. According to the mayor's calculations then, the city was facing a $135 million deficit in its $1.9 billion budget.

Washington effectively pressured his foes, known as the Vrdolyak 29, to rescind a hefty portion of the $22 million in property tax cuts passed during Byrne's last year. (The Vrdolyak 29 represent a bloc on the 49-member city council.) He warned them that if the council refused, he would lay off 2,050 city workers, mostly fire fighters and police rookies and sanitation workers. After a boisterous meeting two weeks ago, where more than 1,000 fire fighters and their families marched and waved placards in angry protest, the council partly caved in to the mayor: it voted to take back $11.9 million of the tax cuts. In turn, Washington agreed to put the new layoffs on hold.



A worried Washington faces fiscal blues

Armed with the tax compromise, the first sign that the mayor and his council can work together, Washington came to New York City this month in an eleventh-hour, unsuccessful effort to persuade the Wall Street arbiters that order could yet emerge from the chaos.

Chicago's business community had been braced for the jolt from Standard & Poor's. "With all the problems at city hall, Wall Street couldn't have confidence," said David Keller, president of Wieboldt's, a major department-store chain. "Once the city council and mayor start to work together, we'll be back to doing business." Initial signs are that the fighting factions may take that advice to heart. Vrdolyak has already offered an olive branch. "The mayor said he doesn't need the city council to run the city," says the feisty machine leader. "But he does need the city council and the city council needs the mayor. You can't be fighting city hall when you are city hall."

■ ■ ■

In a bizarre aside to Washington's public troubles, Chicago police last week arrested Lawrence Oberman, 38, a flashy real estate broker, on charges that he offered $1 million to have Washington assassinated. The broker explained to police that he was concerned that Washington's fiscal strategy would harm the city's real estate business. ■

# Vesco Redux

*Now the charge is drugs*

In the Fugitives Hall of Fame, Robert Vesco ranks as the most enterprising. The New Jersey financier fled the U.S. in 1972 after being indicted on charges that he looted $224 million from the Geneva-based Investors Overseas Services Ltd., and illegally donated $200,000 to Richard Nixon's re-election campaign. Since then Vesco has lolled in exile in the Caribbean, apparently in the Bahamas, safe from extradition efforts. He found himself in the headlines again last week: for the past four years, according to a report aired on NBC *Nightly News*, Robert Vesco has been directing a booming drug-smuggling business from his palmy refuge and bribing top Bahamian officials to look the other way.

The report said U.S. investigators believe that Vesco's operatives set up business at Norman's Cay. Vesco allegedly paid about $100,000 a month to Bahamian officials, including the Prime Minister, Sir Lynden Pindling.

For years the FBI has pursued Vesco, lately investigating his possible links with drug smuggling in the Caribbean, but no indictments have been sought. The probe once stalled when the FBI wanted to set up a sting operation to catch Bahamian officials taking bribes. The CIA station chief in the Bahamas and U.S. Ambassador Lev Dobriansky opposed the plan, and it was scuttled, for fear that any such investigation might jeopardize negotiations with Pindling's government over the continued use of a U.S. submarine-testing base there.

The latest net of allegations, however, has some large holes. As described by NBC, Vesco's base on Norman's Cay sounds like an operation actually run on the same tiny island by Carlos Enrique Lehder-Rivas, a Colombian drug trafficker. The DEA, which began investigating Lehder a decade ago, has told TIME that he shipped at least 500 kilos of cocaine a month from Norman's Cay between 1976 and 1982. "Vesco hangs out with some of those people," says a Caribbean drug authority, "but he's not the kingpin." Finally, Caribbean drug dealers rarely trade in both marijuana and coke, as Vesco is accused of doing. Moreover, it seems that the drug charges against Vesco may have been inflated by U.S. officials hoping to pressure Bahamian authorities to extradite the financier.

STREISSY—CAMERA 5

Vesco

Last week's charges certainly made waves in the Bahamas. Opposition leaders demanded an inquiry, while Pindling's government denied the graft allegations, calling them a "criminally conceived conspiracy against the Bahamas." ■

# Raising a Man from the Dead

*Insurance investigators claim to uncover an elaborate fraud*

Just past daybreak on July 27, 1981, Robert Granberg and two friends set out from his home in Staten Island, N.Y., on a fishing trip. At a dock in Atlantic Highlands, N.J., they bought bait and rented a weathered 15-foot rowboat with a small outboard engine. "I hope none of us falls overboard," one of the men laughingly told a dockhand as they headed out to sea. "None of us can swim."

The trio—made up of Granberg, a retired New York state investigator; Salvatore Rignola, a New York City fire marshal; and Julian Farriel, a house painter—were buffeted by bruising ocean tides. Rignola and Farriel would later tell the authorities that Granberg, 6 ft. 4 in. and 275 lbs., offered to change places with Rignola, who was perched precariously in the middle. As Granberg stood up, his friends said, his foot slipped on the wet seat, and he vanished overboard.

A frantic search with another fishing boat and a Coast Guard launch and helicopter turned up not a trace. Rignola and Farriel were left to break the news to Bob's wife and their two children, Lisa and Eric, then 12 and 9.

Granberg, at 49, was known in the neighborhood as a tough, swaggering man who was reportedly prone, during minor community disputes, to flash the gun he usually wore. He had quit his job as an investigator for the state's Division of Human Rights in 1979 after developing cardiac arrhythmia, a minor heart condition but serious enough for him to collect disability payments. On $18,000 a year, the family had been living a simple and secluded life in their middle-class neighborhood.

Judy Granberg was to inherit no financial worries. Her husband, it turned out, had insured himself over the years with six insurance companies for $750,000. Judy quickly shifted into a faster lane. Instead of the family's old Ford Granada, she began driving a gray $50,000 Mercedes. She enrolled her children in the New York Military Academy, a coed private school. The family traveled around the country in high style, staying at hotels and eating in chic restaurants. She changed their name to Brent, sold her home and rented a garden townhouse in Cornwall, N.Y.

**Granberg is captured, quite alive, in New Windsor; inset, MONY's Marr**

*"It was his wits against ours. I just knew he wasn't dead."*

Eight months after her husband's disappearance, Mrs. Granberg petitioned the court to have him declared legally dead. Although his body had never been found, the case seemed straightforward. He had a minor heart condition. There had been two witnesses. In March 1982, a judge ruled the death legal; by September, $208,000 in payments had poured in.

Only Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York (MONY) balked at paying, claiming Granberg was still alive. Although phony death claims are extremely rare—less than one-tenth of 1% of all death claims are found to be fraudulent—MONY's chief litigation counsel, Jerry Alan Marr, was suspicious about Granberg. He "was overinsured for a man of his means," says Marr. A year ago, two other insurance companies, conceding Granberg's death, told his wife they would not pay double indemnity, or extra accident benefits, because they thought Granberg had died of a heart attack, not drowning. Mrs. Granberg sued them, along with MONY. At stake was another $500,000 in benefits and interest. Last February, Marr decided to act on his suspicions. He assigned MONY Investigator Paul Bird to the case, and the two embarked on a dogged, six-month odyssey to prove Granberg had faked his own death. "It was his wits against ours," Marr recalls. "I just knew he wasn't dead."

In May, Bird found a man in a Staten Island bar who claimed that Granberg, a week before his accident, had offered $10,000 to take him out in a boat and come back alone with a tale of drowning. In July, Bird found another source, a relative of Granberg's, who revealed that three months before the accident, Granberg had visited his brother Richard, an ex-convict who lived in Puerto Rico. The relative said Granberg told his brother about the bogus death plot and borrowed his passport. Says Marr: "We believe now that they started planning this almost two years before he disappeared."

Piecing together the scam, the investigators speculate that the scenario unfolded this way: Rignola and Farriel let Granberg off the boat shortly after they left shore, where he was picked up by his wife and driven to the airport to board a flight to London, using his brother's passport. He had friends and contacts in London, where he sometimes used his brother's name and sometimes used the name James Kelly. Six months later, Judy Granberg met her husband in London and stayed with him at an elegant hotel. Then Granberg, investigators believe, returned to New York with his wife. Deftly drawing on the skills he learned as an investigator, Granberg remained incognito by moving periodically and using a series of assumed names and different cars. He would live for weeks or months at a time in various motels in New York, Texas and Florida, joined for stints by his wife and children, who would register under the name of Brent and stay in another room.

On Aug. 20, Marr and Bird, now only hours behind the trail of the Granbergs, staked out one of the family's favorite hiding spots, the Temple Hills Motel in New Windsor, N.Y. The investigators now had enough evidence to bring in state police and federal inspectors for an arrest, and when Granberg walked unsuspectingly out of his motel room, they pounced. Granberg was indicted the following week by a federal grand jury on four counts of fraud and is now in jail in Manhattan, awaiting trial. Judy Granberg, Rignola and Farriel were also arrested on charges of fraud. Says Marr: "The Granbergs were just trying to beat the system, and they almost made it." —*By Maureen Dowd. Reported by Jonathan Beaty/New York*

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A U.S. Marine encampment on the outskirts of Beirut airport comes under fire from Druze militiamen

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LEBANON

# Peace Keeping Gets Tough

## *As Druze shelling continues, U.S. and French troops shoot back*

In a brilliant, late-summer sky above the eastern Mediterranean, F-14 jet fighters from the U.S. carrier *Eisenhower* roared over Beirut and headed toward the mountains of Lebanon. Only a few hours earlier, Super Etendard strike fighters from the French aircraft carrier *Foch* had conducted similar exercises. Officially, both the American and French warplanes were on reconnaissance flights. In reality, they were sounding a warning to Druze militiamen in the Chouf Mountains of Lebanon: from that day forward, the planes could be ordered to strike and destroy any artillery that continued to fire at troops of the four-country multinational force. The American, French, Italian and British troops had come as "peace keepers," to shore up the beleaguered government of President Amin Gemayel. Slowly and inexorably, however, they were being drawn into a maelstrom in which Lebanon's perennially warring factions continue to battle each other for political power.

In the week following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Beirut area and the Chouf to new positions along the Awali River, some 17 miles south of the capital, two more U.S. Marines and two more French soldiers were killed by artillery fire, presumably from Druze positions in the hills above Beirut. That brought the death toll among the multinational force to five Americans and 16 Frenchmen.

Soon after the U.S. and France had issued their warnings to the fighters in the mountains, Druze Leader Walid Jumblatt's political group, the Progressive Socialist Party, declared that its forces had decided not to shell military positions in which the Lebanese Army and the multinational force had a joint presence. That seemed to be good news, since it applied to a large number of military locations throughout the capital and could have freed Beirut from the constant threat of shelling from the mountains. That night, in fact, the city was peaceful for the first time in almost a week. But next day the shelling resumed, once again striking positions around Beirut International Airport and outlying sections of the city. In response, a U.S. warship fired directly into the mountains, toward a Druze artillery position.

Americans watch from sandbagged position

There was never much doubt that the Chouf, heartland of Lebanon's 250,000 Druze, who are members of a breakaway Islamic sect, would fall under control of the Druze militia, although the mountains are specked with Christian as well as Druze villages (*see following story*). The Druze militia has 30,000 fighters and, if pressed, could field thousands of irregulars. The Lebanese Forces, a Christian militia dominated by the Phalangists, have an estimated 5,000 to 8,000 fighters in the Chouf. This number could also be considerably increased, though at the moment many Christian families are sending their teen-age sons to Cyprus to hide them from Phalangist recruiting gangs.

That leaves the Lebanese Army, whose strength stands at 32,000 men, many of whom are needed for duties in the Beirut area and elsewhere. For several months, the army commander, Major General Ibrahim Tannous, has reportedly been advising Gemayel that the army could not be sent into the Chouf without an agreement involving all or most of Lebanon's principal political factions. Despite the impressive strides the army has made in the past year, Tannous felt, it was not strong enough to undertake so strenuous an assignment.

The long-expected Israeli withdrawal from the Chouf on Sept. 4 set the stage for

Lebanese Army troops, manning a U.S.-made 155-mm howitzer, fire at Druze positions in the Chouf Mountains

new fighting between the Druze and the Christian militias. The pullout actually started a few hours early because, as Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Levy told TIME Correspondent David Halevy, "we hoped to mislead those who were planning to attack our troops." The Israeli convoys drove down from the mountains under a crescent moon, the long line of their headlights resembling, as one spectator put it, "an enormous glowworm making its way through the night." Before dawn, the stream of military vehicles crowded the coastal highway as it proceeded to the new Israeli line beyond the Awali River. There, as he toasted the Jewish New Year a few nights later, Levy told his troops, "This is your new home. It seems that we will be stationed here for some time."

The withdrawal had been conducted neatly and efficiently, but it left chaos in its wake. Thereafter, the hills above Beirut thundered almost continuously with artillery fire. At times, the weapons were pointed downward toward heavily populated sections of Beirut, where people spent their days glued to radios and their nights in fitful sleep. Most of the firing, however, was directed at mountain towns and villages from which the majority of civilians had already fled. A Christian radio station claimed that 64 civilians were "massacred" by Druze fighters in the Christian village of Al Birah, a charge the Druze denied. Said a West European diplomat in Beirut: "These militias are good at killing any innocents who get in their way, but they do not have much talent for coordinated or prolonged maneuvers. Unfortunately, the Druze and the Christians are just strong enough to keep up a fight that could tear the country apart, even if neither side is able to win a clear-cut victory."

The first important engagement between the militias was at Bhamdun, a predominantly Greek Orthodox town spanning the Beirut-Damascus highway. The once bustling summer resort lies farther into the mountains than does Aley, the largely Druze town already in Druze military hands. As the week began, Bhamdun lay between Aley and the main body of Druze militiamen. The Lebanese Forces, which had as many as 1,000 Christian militiamen in the immediate area, evidently thought they could hold Bhamdun. But the Druze, with their superior firepower, moved in aggressively. The town quickly fell.

When TIME Correspondent Barry Hillenbrand visited the area a day later, he found Bhamdun a shambles and deserted, except for Druze soldiers. Roofs had collapsed, window frames were stained black by fires, and smoke curled from several stone villas. Near by, in the Druze town of Sofar, militiamen carried rocket launchers and ammunition to a white Toyota pickup truck from a small stone church that was serving as a supply depot.

At his headquarters in Hammana, Druze Leader Jumblatt told Hillenbrand that the multinational force was "no longer keeping the peace" and should "go away." Jumblatt acknowledged that the Syrians were providing support to his militia. He vowed that there would be no cease-fire until all Lebanese Army troops and Christian militiamen had been withdrawn from the Chouf.

The fall of Bhamdun panicked the Christian political leaders, who demanded that Gemayel do something to stem the tide of Muslim and Druze military power. In response, the Gemayel government asked that French and U.S. planes make a show of force, and so they did. In the meantime, the Lebanese government launched a propaganda campaign asserting that the Druze forces in the mountains were receiving the active military support of both Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization. There is no question that Syria is providing arms and ammunition to the Druze, in the hope of undermining the Gemayel government. But in the view of most Western observers in Beirut, few Syrian or Palestinian soldiers are involved in the actual fighting.

Throughout the week, the position of the multinational force was becoming increasingly precarious. U.S. Marines at Beirut air-

Masked Amal militiamen in Beirut suburb; Lebanese regulars in Khalde

DAVID BURNETT

**Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Levy visits his troops at new positions along Lebanon's Awali River**

*"This is your new home. It seems we will be stationed here for some time."*

port spent most of Monday night in their bunkers after rockets and artillery shells began to land on the encampment. Dawn was scarcely an hour away when a rocket crashed into a bunker in Alpha Company's position to the east of the airport runway, killing Corporal Pedro Valle Ramos of San Juan, P.R., and Lance Corporal Randy Clark of Minong, Wis. The following day, an artillery shell struck the French military headquarters in West Beirut, killing Lieut. Colonel Louis Sahler and his driver and wounding six other French soldiers. At about the same time, a booby-trapped car exploded elsewhere in West Beirut, near the headquarters of the leftist Muslim Murabitun militia. At least ten people were killed.

Like the French, the U.S. Marines held to the principle of "measured response" at a time when there was nothing measured or restrained about the fighting. On Tuesday, a quarter of an hour after the deaths of the two Marine corporals, the Marines fired two illumination flares at the suspected sources of the hostile fire. On Wednesday night, after ten rounds landed in the Marines' compound, they fired six 155-mm howitzer shells at a target in the hills. On Thursday, as the shelling continued, the Americans responded with artillery fire and with four shells from a 5-in. gun aboard the *Bowen*, a U.S. frigate stationed off the Lebanese coast. The naval fire was aimed at a Druze artillery base near the mountain village of Shimlan, to the southeast of the airport.

The present dilemma of the multinational force is partly the result of the Gemayel government's difficulties and failures over the past year. Not until midsummer did Gemayel make any serious effort to forge a political agreement with the various Lebanese factions, partly because he was not sure how far his own Christian Phalangist Party and its militia would follow him. The Sunni Muslims, with whom the Maronite Christians have traditionally shared a preponderance of power in Lebanon, were unhappy with Gemayel's lack of urgency in dealing with the country's plight. But Lebanon's most disadvantaged groups, notably the Shi'ite Muslims and the Druze, were particularly incensed. Two weeks ago, the Shi'ite Amal militia staged what amounted to an armed revolt in West Beirut, even though Shi'ite Leader Nabih Berri is a relative moderate who has no love for the Syrians. Druze Leader Jumblatt, with powerful help from Syrian President Hafez Assad, in turn attempted to drive the Christian militia out of the Chouf and demand a greater share of power for his people.

What happens next? U.S. Special Envoy Robert McFarlane spent two hours with Syria's Assad in Damascus last week, discussing the possibility of a cease-fire in Lebanon and the entry of Lebanese Army units into the Chouf. But he also proposed some sort of conference to discuss the formation of a Lebanese government of national unity. Such a coalition would have to include leaders of the Druze and the Shi'ites. Another proposal called for an agreement setting forth communal boundaries that the various militias would pledge not to violate.

**Israeli APCs and tanks roll southward**

Whether the Gemayel government can survive in its present form is very much at issue. Last week a former Lebanese Cabinet minister who wanted to remain unnamed reflected at length on the present dilemma. It is conceivable, he said, that the current unrest is a prelude to an agreement that will allow both the Syrians and Israelis to withdraw from Lebanon, if they will agree to do so. It is also possible, he continued, that the country is heading toward the establishment of separate cantons for each of the warring factions. In that case, the fighting between Druze and Maronites will end with an agreement over communal borders. If that is so, he went on, there will also be fighting in the north to set the limits of Maronite and Sunni Muslim territory.

But it is also possible, said the former minister, that the new national army under General Tannous may be emerging as the force that could save the country. According to this argument, the army is the one institution that might command the confidence of both Christians and Muslims, but only if it is not operating under a government dominated by Maronites. Says the former minister: "The more vulnerable the Maronites feel, the more Cabinet and government posts they demand for themselves. The whole system is so unjust that it is no longer tenable. Yet Gemayel can continue only if he perpetuates the system. Lebanon has reached a crossroads." The former official emphasized that he did not believe a coup was imminent but that an army takeover was becoming a distinct possibility.

For the Reagan Administration, the strategy remains to support the Gemayel government and urge the young Lebanese President to try harder to broaden his political base. The White House has been reluctant to subject the American military presence in Lebanon to congressional approval, as provided for by the 1973 War Powers Act. But the Administration, worried about the continuing loss of American lives and the inevitable political consequences, now feels that some form of congressional assent might be helpful. For that reason, the White House is considering seeking a joint congressional resolution supporting the role of the Marines in Lebanon. The Administration is correct in its argument that to withdraw the multinational force now would be to jeopardize not only Gemayel's leadership but Lebanon's survival as a nation. When he telephoned Colonel Timothy Geraghty, the U.S. Marine commander in Beirut, last week, President Reagan promised to provide "whatever it takes" to stop the shelling of the Marine positions. The problem is that, as the factional strife in Lebanon grows ever more complicated, nobody knows exactly what that promise will entail. —***By William E. Smith. Reported by William Stewart and Roberto Suro/Beirut***

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# A Tale of Two Villages

## *Christian and Druze, united by geography, divided by hate*

*Some of the bloodiest fighting in the hills above Beirut has taken place between two neighboring villages, one Christian, one Druze. Like a Middle East version of the Hatfields and McCoys, the inhabitants of each town see their neighbors as mortal enemies, even though they live only a few hundred yards apart.* TIME *Correspondent Roberto Suro visited the two Aley-region villages just before the latest clashes erupted. His report:*

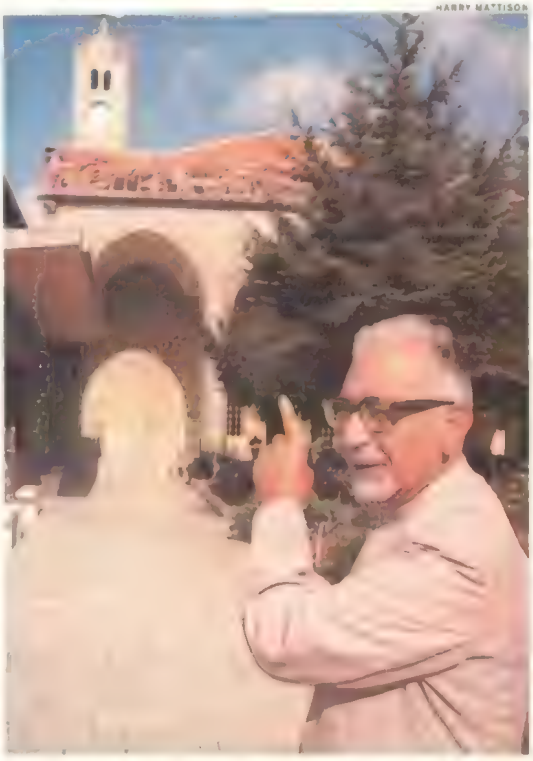
On the narrow, winding road to the Druze village of Aytat, cars are frantically waved to a stop by a crouching militiaman. He yells to his colleagues hidden in the trees that a vehicle is about to brave the 50-yard stretch exposed to Christian snipers, and they prepare to lay down covering fire if necessary. Then the militiaman shouts, "One, two, three, go!" The traveler slams the gas pedal to the floor. Sometimes the car makes it to the other side unscathed, sometimes not.

In the neighboring Christian village of Suq al Gharb, motorists suffer similar perils. At one intersection a sign warns passers-by: DANGER. SNIPERS. STAY TO THE RIGHT. The sign is obsolete; even the right side of the road is hazardous now. Druze fighters in Aytat are constantly finding new fields of fire. "As soon as you think you know where it is safe to walk, they find another way to shoot at you," complains Munira Nassar, a housewife. One of her neighbors was wounded while hanging out laundry from a kitchen window.

As seen from Beirut, Suq al Gharb and Aytat look like a single town strung across a ridge rising 2,900 feet above the capital's southern suburbs. Yet lines of trenches mark the boundaries between the two villages, and the residents are divided by chasms of suspicion and bitterness. "They are terrified of us, and we are terrified of them," Nassar says. "We are so afraid of each other that it will be difficult for us to be friends again."

In Lebanon's endless litany of sectarian violence, no feud has proved more bitter than that between Christians and Druze. The primary battlefield in their long-running confrontation is the Chouf, where both groups sought refuge from Sunni Muslim persecutors 1,000 years ago. Before Lebanon deteriorated into outright civil war in 1975, Aytat and Suq al Gharb lived in peace as summer resorts. Wealthy Arabs were drawn to the towns' cool mountain air scented by thick stands of parasol pines. Since the fighting resumed in earnest last October, the villages have become ghost towns. Gardens are overgrown, grape arbors drop their fruit into rotting piles. The newer four- and five-story apartment buildings are dotted with jagged black holes, evidence of frequent artillery exchanges. Virtually all the windows in both towns have been shattered by explosions, and prudent homeowners have replaced them with double layers of sandbags.

HARRY MATTISON



**In Suq al Gharb, Father Polycarpu notes his rocketed roof**

*"Antipathy is very old, but we have lived in peace before."*

No one in either village can recall exactly when the latest troubles began, but each side blames the other for striking the first blow. The first skirmishes were provoked last summer by kidnapings and assaults that may have been the result of family feuds. By October, Aytat and Suq al Gharb were virtually at war with each other.

As fighting flared and subsided repeatedly through the winter and spring, the Israelis prevented either side from rearming or taking new ground. The Druze surrounded Suq al Gharb on three sides, but the Christians controlled the only road between Aytat and Aley, the largest Druze-held town, which in turn was encircled by Christians. After the Druze overran the Christian town of Bhamdun last week, the Lebanese army moved in to protect Suq al Gharb. The army has braved steady artillery fire all week long in order to block a Druze advance toward Beirut's southern suburbs.

Just as they resemble each other physically, the villages are defended by militias that use strikingly similar rhetoric. Both argue that they are merely defending their homes and that the enemy is the aggressor. Both insist that there is nothing religious about their fight but that the other side is intent on imposing its will on the whole of Lebanon. The Christian Phalangists came to the Chouf under Israeli army protection; the Druze operate from secure bases behind Syrian lines. Nonetheless, each side blames the other for drawing foreign powers into the conflict.

In the Verdun-like trenches that divide the two villages, young men who used to play together now exchange obscenities across a narrow no man's land. Walid, a Druze fighter in Aytat, must crawl through a series of trenches to reach his home, from which he takes potshots at Suq al Gharb out of a carefully sandbagged upper-story window. Walid says of his six-year-old daughter, who has neatly twined pigtails and the only clean clothes in the house: "I will teach her to hate the Phalangists and how to kill them." Oscar, a Phalangist commander in Suq al Gharb, has kept members of his family and some of his pets at his headquarters. He scoops up his eight-year-old son, who has just finished playing with a plastic six-shooter. Says the father: "My boy is already learning how to kill his enemies."

Father Fambe Polycarpu, 70, sits on his balcony and watches the fighting through an antique pair of opera glasses. Hearing a burst of machine-gun fire, the Greek Catholic priest enjoys trying to identify the source simply by the sound. Father Polycarpu does not worry about the snipers so long as he is within the confines of the seminary of St. George, on the edge of Suq al Gharb. His church, built in 1750, was hit by a rocket one day last month while he was preparing the altar for the Feast of the Assumption. The whole of the red tile roof was blown away, but, miraculously perhaps, the vaulted ceiling underneath was undamaged. Other Christians too believe the seminary is protected, and its novices' cells are full of families taking refuge. "The fighting has created hatred in the heart," says the priest. "It will be very hard to overcome these feelings." Yet he harbors a peculiar optimism. "The antipathy is very old, but we have lived in peace before. The hatred revives every 20 years or so. There is fighting, and then the hatred becomes dormant again. It will come to a stop some day as it has before." ■

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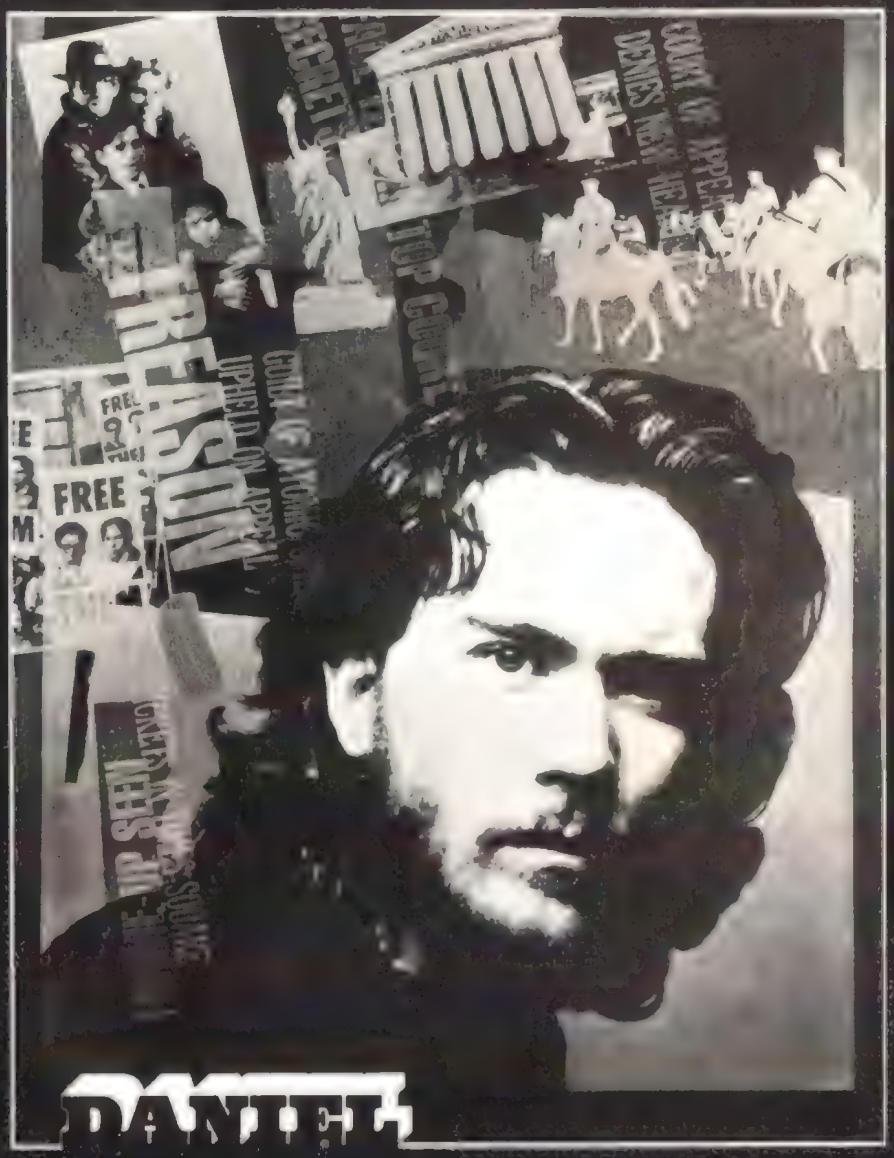


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CHILE

# Cracking Heads Again

*A brutal display of truncheons replaces conciliation*

The sit-in at Santiago's Plaza Italia was peaceful, orderly and well organized by five of the nation's leading opposition groups. All that did not prevent the government of General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte from launching one of its most vivid displays of brutality since Chileans began staging monthly "days of national protest" against the Pinochet regime four months ago. As some 3,000 demonstrators chanted, "He's going to fall, he's going to fall," riot police armed with truncheons, tear gas and water cannons fell upon the demonstrators and beat them savagely. "This is madness, madness!" objected Christian Democratic Party Vice President Patricio Aylwin, only moments before he was arrested by police. When it was over, an estimated 600 people had been taken into custody and scores had been injured, among them some of the nation's leading opposition politicians. Said a police colonel: "We received orders to obliterate everything, to wipe them all off."

Pinochet no doubt wishes that the widespread opposition to his ten-year reign could be obliterated. Instead, the movement has been steadily gaining in strength, fueled by the government's inept management of the economy (15% inflation, 34.6% unemployment) and its indifference to civil and human rights. Especially troubling to Pinochet is the growing cohesiveness of the Democratic Alliance, a loose federation of the nation's five major opposition parties. The most recent demonstration was part of a protest organized by the Democratic Alliance to mark the tenth anniversary last Sunday of the military coup that ousted the elected government of Salvador Allende Gossens and brought Pinochet to power.

The government had clearly been braced for violence. A day before the demonstration, police killed two men and a woman in a shootout in Santiago. The victims were identified as suspects in last month's assassination of the military governor of the Santiago metropolitan region, a crime the government blames on leftists—and many Chileans blame on rightists. Even though Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa called for the formation of "neighborhood defense committees" to disrupt the demonstrations, thousands took part in the protests. At least five people were killed.

The violence ended a promising attempt by Jarpa to deal with the opposition on a more conciliatory basis. A former senator of the right-wing National Party, he was appointed by Pinochet last month in a Cabinet shake-up. Jarpa met twice with Democratic Alliance leaders to discuss such demands as changing the regime's ruinously monetarist economic policies and allowing elections well in advance of 1989, when Pinochet's term is scheduled to end. Jarpa agreed to suspend a 1973 emergency state law that imposed a nationwide curfew and to begin inviting over 1,000 leading political figures to return from exile. Two of the exiles flew into Santiago last week and were greeted by more than 5,000 supporters chanting anti-Pinochet slogans, an event that only months earlier would have brought a brutal response from police. Jarpa also discussed relaxing the six-year-old ban on political parties. Though no promises were made, many Chileans expect that political activity will soon be permitted.

While some members of the Democratic Alliance believe that Jarpa is committed to reform, others have charged that his real aim is to divide the opposition. Indeed, Pinochet has begun to show signs of hardening his attitude toward resigning. "I do not think of leaving the presidency before 1989," he said defiantly last week. Ominously comparing this year's unrest with the last days of Allende, Pinochet added: "I am in a more cautious position, but if they [the opposition] push me, be sure we will get the state of siege. And harsher than before."

**The police haul away a student during last week's anti-Pinochet protests**

*"We received orders to obliterate everything, to wipe them all off."*

ARGENTINA

# Front Runner

*Peronists pick a candidate*

In a preliminary conference, one faction stuffed delegates' pockets with bribes of up to $1,000, then threatened them with guns. At the national convention, appropriately held in a Buenos Aires musical-comedy theater, internecine feuding forced a two-day recess. When the 605 delegates finally came to a vote, however, they momentarily put their differences behind them. By an overwhelming margin, the Peronist Party nominated Italo Argentino Luder, 66, as its candidate for next month's elections, Argentina's first since the military seized power seven years ago. Declared Luder: "To be the candidate of Peronismo is to be certain of becoming President."

**Italo Luder**

At least that is how things used to work. Ever since the Peronist Party was founded in 1946 as the political base of the late dictator Juan Domingo Perón, the group has won every presidential election in which it was free to participate. Largely because of Perón's seemingly indelible charisma, the party has had a near mystical sway over a vast poor and working-class constituency. Today, however, the Peronists are torn by factional feuding, an affliction that many members believe could be cured if only Isabel (born Maria Estela) Martínez de Perón, the dictator's

widow, would assert herself. Isabelita, as she is widely called, was ousted by the military in 1976 and banned from politics after a disastrous 21-month reign as Argentine President. She fled to self-exile in Spain, but last week the government restored her political rights, and many Peronists expect her to return at any moment. Meanwhile, the Peronists' principal opposition, the centrist Radical Party, has rapidly been gaining strength.

The hotly contested presidential race signals a welcome return to democracy. Since overthrowing Isabelita, Argentina's military rulers have run into nothing but trouble. The economy is a shambles, with inflation running at an annual rate of about 400%, reportedly the world's highest. Argentines were sickened by the regime's crackdown on leftist guerrillas in the late '70s, the so-called dirty war, in which at least 6,000 people disappeared. The final blunder, however, was Argentina's ill-fated 1982 seizure and subsequent loss of the British-held Falkland Islands. In February the military junta of President Reynaldo Bignone announced plans to return the government to civilian hands.

Luder's toughest task will be to persuade the Peronists' sizable right-wing factions to adopt his platform of progressive reform. For decades, Peronism has stood for very little beyond keeping the military strong, the President all-powerful and the economy state-controlled. Luder, a former constitutional-law professor, hopes instead to forge an image of moderate pragmatism. Thus far, his economic policies amount to vague endorsements of price controls and increased exports. After his nomination, he said, more concretely: "The armed forces will be subordinated to political power and be assigned their specific function, the defense of the country."

Such notions offend traditionalists in the party, as have the efforts of Luder and other moderates to undermine the influence of Isabelita Perón. When right-wing traditionalists stalled the convention with calls for her return to lead the party, moderate leaders apparently persuaded her to remain in Spain. "We look to a future shorn of mysticism, avoiding personality," says Sociologist José Miguens, one of Luder's strategists. "Argentina wants to learn and to decide on tough issues. The country has had enough of theatrics."

While the Peronists have been bickering, the Radicals, under their jocular leader Raúl Alfonsín, have been successfully campaigning for the past year among Argentina's staunch urban middle class, which has always opposed the Peronists. Moreover, Alfonsín's call for a government built on West European social-democratic lines is finding supporters even among the blue-collar workers on whom the Peronists depend. After nearly 40 years of easy wins, the Peronists can no longer take victory for granted. ■

NICARAGUA

# Thirty Seconds over Managua

*Rebels open a new front against the Sandinistas: the sky*

Most residents of Managua were still asleep when the first attack began. Swooping low over the southwestern part of the Nicaraguan capital, a twin-engine Cessna dropped a bomb near the home of Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who happened to be in Panama City at a meeting of Latin American foreign ministers. The bomb missed D'Escoto's house, no one was injured and the plane flew off into the predawn darkness. A few minutes later a second Cessna appeared, over Augusto César Sandino Airport, about eight miles outside the city. A 500-lb. bomb landed near the hangar of Aeronica, the national airline, causing minor damage, and Nicaraguan soldiers reportedly opened fire with antiaircraft guns along the runways. The propeller-driven plane crashed at the base of the control tower, killing the pilot and copilot and touching off a fire that destroyed part of the terminal.

**Wreckage of rebel plane at Sandino Airport**

As officials of Nicaragua's Sandinista government inspected the damage, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (A.R.D.E.), a group of anti-Sandinista rebels based in neighboring Costa Rica, claimed responsibility for the air raid. The rebel group is led by Edén Pastora Gómez, "Commander Zero," a hero of the revolution that overthrew Dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle in 1979 and now a bitter opponent of the Sandinista government. Dozens of people were in the terminal at the moment of the attack, but only four people were injured, mostly by shrapnel and flying debris. One, a young military reservist, died the next day. Bertha Mayo, a waitress at the airport restaurant, was on her way to work when she saw the plane dropping its bomb. "When I arrived at the airport a few minutes later," she said, "the terminal building was covered with flames and many people were fleeing." Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and William Cohen of Maine were about to arrive in Managua for talks with Sandinista officials when the attack began. Their U.S. Air Force C-140 transport was ordered into a holding pattern and then diverted to Honduras. The Senators arrived in Managua later in the day and surveyed the damaged airport with Nicaraguan officials, who wanted them to see what U.S. aid to the rebels was doing.

The dead fliers were identified as Agustín Roman, a Nicaraguan who once worked for Aeronica, and Sebastián Muller, an air force deserter. Nicaraguan authorities said that flight plans and other documents found in the wreckage showed that the two aircraft had taken off from a small airport near San José, the capital of Costa Rica. Spokesmen for both the Costa Rican government and Pastora's rebels denied that the planes had come from Costa Rica. A.R.D.E. sources claimed that the flights had originated at a dirt airstrip that the rebels had recently captured in southeastern Nicaragua. Nicaraguan leaders placed the blame for the attack not on A.R.D.E. or Costa Rica but on the U.S., calling the raid "a cowardly and criminal act." Said D'Escoto: "The only true responsibility is President Reagan's and his Administration's, which has conceived, directed and financed the counterrevolutionary groups he calls freedom fighters."

A.R.D.E. is said to have an "air force" of eight small planes and a helicopter, though none had been used in air attacks on Nicaraguan targets until last week. A rival rebel force, the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (F.D.N.), is also thought to have a number of small planes. The F.D.N. is dominated by former members of Somoza's National Guard and is covertly financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Both groups have been unable to score any major victories against the Sandinistas on the ground, and may find air raids a relatively inexpensive way to attract attention to their cause. Indeed, a day after the raid on Managua, unidentified planes attacked Corinto, a Pacific port city about 100 miles northwest of the capital, puncturing a large fuel tank. Nicaragua charged that the planes were T-28s flown from Honduras, presumably by the F.D.N., but an aide to Pastora claimed that A.R.D.E. had also been responsible for this attack, "to give a demonstration of our power and send a message of our presence." ■

REININGER—CONTACT

**U.S. troops go ashore in a mock landing as part of the Big Pine II exercises**

HONDURAS

# Making Themselves at Home

*U.S. troops start building a Central American presence*

In Panama, he waded through the muddy jungle to watch American infantrymen stage a brisk firing exercise with live ammunition. Off the coast of El Salvador, he was literally lifted off his feet by a salvo from the 16-in. guns of the recommissioned battleship U.S.S. *New Jersey*. In between, he took a tense helicopter ride, spiraling into a heavily guarded *barrio* of El Salvador's provincial capital, San Vicente. After he touched down, he expressed his concern and sympathy to residents of a Salvadoran refugee camp.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's three-day tour of inspection to Panama, El Salvador and Honduras last week was intended to make the Defense Secretary a "better advocate," as he put it, for Reagan Administration policy in troubled Central America. It was no accident that the area circumscribed by Weinberger's journey was the scene of the most important new buildup of American military force in the Western Hemisphere.

During his tour, Weinberger met with Salvadoran Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, whose U.S.-trained troops had not seen much fighting lately. They soon did. At roughly the same time as Weinberger's visit, a force of between 500 to 600 leftist insurgents suddenly ended a two-month lull in the country's civil war by attacking the center of San Miguel, El Salvador's third largest city. After killing at least 20 members of the local garrison and wounding more than 100 in a seven-hour siege, the rebels began to withdraw as dawn approached. The significance of the attack was that in other areas of the country, U.S. military advisers are encouraging the use of Viet Nam–era pacification tactics to thwart the Salvadoran insurgency; the San Miguel assault was the first major guerrilla response to the U.S. strategy. It was also the first time that the rebels have taken the army head-on and held the upper hand for quite so long. In addition, the guerrillas demonstrated more firepower and better coordination than at any other time in the country's four-year civil war. Rebel leaders described the attack as a "new phase" in the war.

When Weinberger arrived in Honduras, U.S. Navy Seabees were already crashing through the jungle countryside with bulldozers. The task of the Navy workmen: to convert three of Honduras' ungainly airstrips into modern concrete runways capable of handling U.S. C-130 military transport planes. The Seabees and the Army Corps of Engineers are the mechanized advance guard of ambitious U.S. plans for the poor and underdeveloped country. They were laying the groundwork for a much heralded series of U.S. military maneuvers in Honduras, scheduled to last until at least next March. Among the aims of the exercises, known as Big Pine II, is the training of approximately 6,000 local soldiers—about 50% of the Honduran army—in U.S. combat and counterinsurgency tactics.

More important, the operation is intended to give U.S. soldiers fighting experience on Central American terrain. Says a U.S. Army colonel attached to the Big Pine exercises: "It's a marvelous opportunity to bring in troops from the U.S. to a foreign country and learn how to operate on foreign soil."

Even if the colonel's remarks seemed oddly bland, he knew that the stakes are high in the Honduran war games. For one thing, the Big Pine exercises are taking place next door to revolutionary Nicaragua, a country the Reagan Administration considers to be a dangerous Marxist-Leninist force in the hemisphere, with ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union. For another, El Salvador is also in the neighborhood, and although the Administration has consistently ruled out the possibility of sending U.S. troops to fight leftist guerrillas there, American advisers in Honduras have begun training Salvadoran soldiers for the job. As much as anything else, the Big Pine exercises are intended to show U.S. determination to prevent the spread of Communism in Central America.

Big Pine II is also designed to give the U.S. a new form of military permanence in the region. For a time, Honduras was seen as a possible alternative to Panama for the U.S. Army School of the Americas, where, as of June 1983, some 42,200 Latin American soldiers have received additional training; Panamanian permission for the U.S. to continue running the school was granted only this year. Even though the possibility of moving the school to Honduras has been postponed, American strategists still see the country as a bastion for the U.S. in Central America. That prospect troubles some Hondurans. "In the event of a war, the U.S. will supply the money and the guns, but we will supply the dead and injured," says a businessman in Comayagua. Most Hondurans, however, welcome the U.S. influx. Says an influential banker in Tegucigalpa: "There is nothing temporary about the American presence in Honduras. We need the U.S. Army. If we need defending from any outside threat, the U.S. will defend us. We want the American troops here."

REININGER—CONTACT

**U.S. military communications facility at Comayagua**

*For the locals, a welcome sense of security.*

In addition to protection, the new U.S. presence in Honduras means something that is even more appreciated by local residents: money. In the towns where U.S.-built airstrips are emerging, for example, there has been a sudden efflorescence of Honduran shopkeepers, motel owners, res-

taurateurs and others eager for U.S. dollars. Gasoline sales in the Pacific port of San Lorenzo (pop. 20,000), near one U.S. encampment, are up by 25%. Says a Honduran businessman: "If there is money to be made here, we should be the ones to gain."

Along with the three airstrips that are being carved out of the jungle, a number of other installations helpful to the U.S. are under way in Honduras. One is a radar station on Tiger Island, a small outcropping that juts into the critical Gulf of Fonseca. That body of water separates Nicaragua from El Salvador. U.S. military officials are closemouthed about the purpose of the Tiger Island radar station. But the facility will obviously monitor the clandestine arms traffic that the Reagan Administration insists is flowing from Nicaragua to the rebels in El Salvador.

U.S. officials are equally reticent about a new deepwater port in the northern coastal town of Puerto Castilla. The official story is that the port in Puerto Castilla was developed by a private U.S.-Honduran joint venture that, at the point of failure, miraculously found new financial backing. Whatever the case, without the facility the U.S. would not have been able to land equipment for the Seabees, let alone mount Big Pine II.

At the end of his visit, Weinberger wished aloud that Congress would permit the Administration to send more military assistance to the troubled Central American isthmus. Said Weinberger: "What is important is a steady supply of aid, and being able to plan ahead." He also expressed a wish to return to the area. Doubtless, if Big Pine II proceeds according to schedule, Weinberger will have that chance. ***—By George Russell. Reported by Dean Brellis/Tegucigalpa and Bruce W. Nelan with Weinberger***

**Weinberger tours U.S.S. *New Jersey***

*Relying upon "a steady supply of aid."*

**Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald and his wife after voting in last week's referendum**

IRELAND

# Trying to Slam the Door

*A bitter debate on a dubious abortion law*

The debate was complicated and vitriolic, full of emotional arguments, thunderous Sunday sermons and Irish ironies. It split the medical and legal professions, divided the Republic of Ireland's political parties and prompted Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald to make a public apology for ever having started the fuss. But in a country of 3.1 million Roman Catholics, 96% of the population, the result was never in doubt: by a vote of 66% to 33%, the Irish electorate last week declared itself firmly in favor of a constitutional amendment that would ban abortions.

Irish law already prohibits abortion, except in rare cases when a mother's life is in danger, under penalty of life imprisonment for both mother and doctor. That, however, was never an issue. Unlike previous referendums in Spain (1982) and Italy (1981), which resulted in liberalization of tough abortion laws, this poll did not ask Irish voters to make such operations easier to obtain.

Instead, the question last week was whether the existing ban should be enshrined in the nation's constitution. The amendment, its supporters argued, was necessary to prevent future parliaments from changing the law. Said Bernadette Bonar, a mother of four and a founder of the Irish pro-life movement: "We are trying to close the [abortion] door before it can be opened."

In the opinion of many legal experts, last week's vote may bring precisely the opposite result because the amendment is vaguely worded. It reads in part: "The state acknowledges the right to life of the unborn and, with due regard to the life of the mother, guarantees in its laws to respect . . . vindicate and defend that right." As FitzGerald put it, "The most vulnerable word, legally speaking, is *'unborn.'* "

The Prime Minister and other politicians believe that the Supreme Court might interpret *unborn* as meaning everything that precedes the stage in pregnancy when the fetus is capable of being born, roughly the 28th week of pregnancy, thus legally permitting at least some abortions where none were allowed before.

For the Prime Minister, who urged voters to reject the amendment, the issue is filled with irony. Three elections ago, FitzGerald let the genie out of the bottle when he told the pro-life group that an abortion amendment "was an integral part of our program." Two governments later, his Fein Gael Party drafted a proposed amendment, only to have it rejected by coalition dissidents in favor of an alternative advanced by the Fianna Fáil opposition. All the while, the struggle between the pro- and antiabortion lobbies took on a strongly religious character. Groups of nuns distributed pro-life literature door to door, and village priests denounced the amendment's opponents in hell-fire sermons that occasionally featured graphic descriptions of how abortions are performed. Those who campaigned against the measure were often harassed by phone calls.

The pro-lifers may have won the battle, but they now face what could be a long and difficult war. Many legislators expect that the ever thorny issue of contraceptives, which are now available only by prescription, will flare up again. At the same time, the abortion amendment has cast a shadow over relations between the two Irelands. The ballot undoubtedly convinced many in the Protestant North that a closer relationship with the Catholic South is neither desirable nor possible. Meanwhile, Irishwomen can continue to obtain perfectly legal abortions by traveling to England. ■

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# EATING WELL LOOKING FIT FEELING BETTER

## BY THEODORE BERLAND

A Guide to Nutrition Facts, Fads and Fallacies
brought to you by The American Dietetic Association

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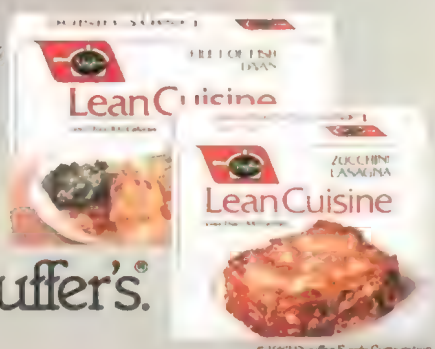


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# QUIZ

Test your nutritional knowledge. Answer True or False for each statement.

1. Pizza, ice cream, and nuts are junk foods. T F
2. Most shellfish are high in cholesterol. T F
3. Home-cooked vegetables are more nutritious than canned vegetables. T F
4. Frozen foods are less nutritious than fresh foods. T F
5. Even though some 50 nutrients have been identified, you only have to worry about getting enough of the major vitamins to stay healthy. T F
6. Calorie-counting is not important if you want to lose weight. T F
7. You can't stay healthy if you don't eat meat, poultry, and fish. T F
8. Natural vitamins are better for you than synthetic ones. T F
9. Organic foods are nutritionally superior to supermarket foods. T F
10. The food industry is turning out more and more plastic food, and less and less good, wholesome food. T F

---

All of the statements are false. Here are brief explanations. You'll find more details as you read on.

1. These three foods have gotten a bad rap in recent years. Pizza is a nutritious dish, combining foods from at least three of the major groups (crust from the Bread group, cheese from the Dairy group, and tomato from the Vegetable group) and often the fourth (meat from the Protein group). Ice cream contains protein, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, and Vitamins A and D. Nuts are a good source of protein, vegetable oil, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, and iron. Of course, if you're watching your weight you should eat any and all in moderation. The problem is that these three foods taste so good you are tempted to have more than you should.
2. Clams, oysters, scallops, crab, and lobster are low in cholesterol. For instance, you'd have to eat three dozen clams to get as much cholesterol as in one egg yolk.
3. Speaking only of the vitamins in vegetables and not of added salt, spices, and so forth, cooking either at home or cannery has nearly the same effect on nutritional content.
4. The process of freezing doesn't alter the nutritional content of fruits and vegetables. In fact, frozen foods are often more nutritious, because of the short time interval between harvesting and freezing. By contrast, fresh produce often spends about a week getting to us, during which time vitamins may deteriorate.
5. Major vitamins are important, but they are not everything. You need all of the nutrients necessary for life and well-being to stay healthy.
6. The only effective and safe way to lose weight is to cut calories and maintain a balanced diet. And, exercise.
7. Millions of people stay healthy without foods derived from the flesh of animals. Instead of these sources of protein, they eat eggs, dairy foods, legumes and nuts, and cereals and whole grains.
8. Vitamins are chemicals. The body doesn't care whether the vitamins are from natural or synthetic sources. However, if you are healthy and eat a balanced diet, you don't need vitamin pills, so you don't have to worry about the distinction.
9. "Organic" is a marketing term used by so-called health-food stores. It means the fruit or vegetable you pay so much for was grown in soil fertilized by manure and compost. There are no significant differences in the nutrient contents of foods grown "organically" and those grown using traditional methods. In any case, there is no legal control over the "organic" claim. Caveat emptor.
10. Of course, foods aren't made of plastic, although with modern processing machinery, servings of food often are of identical size. As a matter of fact, every year more of the food you buy in the supermarket is fresh, thanks to agricultural advances and technological developments.

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# INTRODUCTION

At no other place and no other time in the history of human life on earth have there been such abundance and variety of food as there are in the U.S. and Canada today. The phantasmagoria of dishes prepared from the American cornucopia reflects the diversity of its peoples. Food is the most cross-cultural aspect of American life. Blacks promote pizza, the Italian dish originated in Naples. Another Italian dish, spaghetti, is made of noodles, the recipe for which Marco Polo brought back from China. Toasted bagels are common breakfast fare, not only in the heavily-Jewish sections of New York or Rogers Park in Chicago but in rural hamlets where Jews never lived. French croissants compete with Danish pastry and huevos rancheros are an increasingly popular alternative to bacon-and-eggs. In many ways America is not a melting pot but a stew pot into which each race and ethnicity has thrown its unique recipes for preparing available foods.

No matter the culture, clever cooking is designed to increase the joys of dining.

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Theodore Berland is the author of 15 books, including *Rating the Diets* and *The Fitness Fact Book*, and hundreds of magazine articles on health. He is immediate past president of the American Medical Writers Association, is on the faculty of Grand Valley State College, Allendale, Michigan, and the staff of Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center, Chicago.

Aromas, flavors, colors, and textures serve the prosaic purpose of getting you to eat, for food carries into your body the nutrients of life which provide the energy and raw materials for the essential chemical processes of the body.

The only cultures that have survived are those which—among other accomplishments—have been able to get adequate nutrition. Ancient societies well knew this: hence the biblical legends of miracles with food, the holidays at times of planting and harvest. (Even an America but 16 years away from the 21st century celebrates the bounty of the earth on Thanksgiving).

Since World War I, when America became the Breadbasket of the World, the average American meal has changed dramatically. We're eating leaner meat; more poultry and fish; more lowfat dairy foods; more vegetable oils; more processed fruits and vegetables; and fewer eggs, potatoes, grain products, and fresh fruits and vegetables, and less lard and butter.

If you are an average American, by year's end you will have consumed in 1983 about: 150 lbs. of red meat, 48 lbs. of chicken, 35 lbs. of eggs, 10 lbs. of turkey, 13 lbs. of fish, 290 lbs. of milk

and cream, 12 lbs. of margarine, 80 lbs. of fresh fruit, 125 lbs. of potatoes, 95 lbs. of other fresh vegetables, 112 lbs. of wheat flour, 7 lbs. of coffee, and 93 lbs. of refined sugar—plus such other foods as orange juice, canned fruits and vegetables, rice, nuts, cheese, and ice cream.

Despite the critics who point to what they call fast food, plastic food, or junk food, the nutritional status of most Americans is quite high. This reflects the abundance and diversity of the American food supply that is tops among the nations on earth. Quality as well as quantity is constantly increasing. Scientific breeding has produced hardy hybrid plants and animals which are rich in such desirable nutrients as protein, yet have a minimum of less desirable nutrients such as animal fat. New ways of preserving food also maintain high levels of nutrient content. The ages-old salting and sun-drying of foods have been supplanted in just a century by canning, refrigeration, freezing, freeze-drying, vacuum packing. Frozen and canned produce can be even more nutritious than fresh produce, since some vitamins deteriorate rapidly after harvesting. Produce is frozen and canned in processing plants within minutes or hours of the farm, while "fresh" produce you buy is often picked green to spend about a week in transit and in warehouses before being delivered to supermarkets.

The American supermarket is a unique wonder, with its thousands of food items gathered from across the continent and over the seas. It offers, in every form, the full range of human nutrition.

Also unique is the fast-food strip, the avenue or highway that is replicated in

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every American town, that neon-lit string of McDonald's, Arby's, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Wendy's, Long John Silver's, Red Lobster, Pizza Hut, Ponderosa, Taco Bell, and other drive-up-and-eat restaurants and carry-outs.

At the same time, in this land of paradoxes, as fast-food outlets multiply, so do health-food stores, with their shelves of vitamin and mineral pills and powders and their coolers of "organic" and "wholesome" foods prepared without additives and sold with the promise of health and youth. Such stores extol the virtues of old-fashioned foods such as prunes and yogurt and enforce the old-fashioned notions of food as medicine, that we can improve vigor and strength, and cure our shortcomings through nutrition.

***"At last, the average American is doing something to get fit and to stay fit."***

The Fitness Fad of the last decades of the 20th century has whipped nutritional awareness to high intensity. While some social observers see us as narcissistic a people as ever lived, solely involved with ourselves, still never has there been such a positive force for well-being in our land. Public health authorities view it as the best thing that ever happened: at last, the average American is doing something to get fit and to stay fit. And adequate nutrition is an important part of any such program.

# LIFE CYCLE

From the wondrous moment of conception until the terrible time of death, the cells of your body require a steady stream of the 50 or so chemicals needed to power and supply the processes of life, to support growth and repair, and to provide ammunition in the fight against the agents of disease. Oxygen is the only life chemical which we obtain from air; all the others are nutrients, provided for the most part by food.

Nutritional needs change throughout life. Take protein, for example. An average young woman should have a diet which yields about 44 grams a day. But if she is pregnant, she needs to eat a total of 74 grams of protein a day. A portion of the recommended extra 30 grams a day supplies raw materials to build the tissues required to maintain her child—especially blood, uterus, and breasts. The other portion of protein provides raw materials to the fetus, so it can grow into a baby. During that time—from eight weeks to term, the fetus's weight increases over 500 times.

After birth, the baby will require the highest proportion of protein in its life, to support the rapid growth of muscle and bone. During its first year, its weight triples. Its proportionally high protein requirement lasts until about age four years, then it tapers off. But lots of protein is still essential to support growth. The average preschooler needs 30 grams of protein a day; the school child, 34 grams; the adolescent, 45 grams. With sexual development, protein needs change. Because the average adult male is larger than the average adult female, he requires 56 grams of protein a day, she 44. Pregnancy ups her requirement, as does breast feeding (an additional 20 grams a day, to make the milk).

Older adults need as much protein as young adults, but they need to get it from less food, since their caloric requirements are much lower, thanks to slowing down of physical activity and metabolism. Likewise, they need to get the same amounts of vitamins and minerals as young adults. Too little iron in the diet can lead to low hemoglobin levels in the blood, which can cause fatigue and apathy; too little calcium can contribute to thinning of the bones, or osteoporosis.

# NUTRIENTS

The nutrients of life are many, all told about 50.

The most taken-for-granted nutrient is water. The most abundant substance in the body, water accounts for anywhere from half to three-fourths of your body weight. People living in environments which are hot, dry, and high require far more water every day than people living in cool, moist environments near sea level. Physical activity also increases the need for water. Without water, you would die in a few days.

The four other major classes of nutrients are:

Proteins: necessary to build and repair body tissues, they also provide energy.

Carbohydrates: the primary sources of energy in the body.

Lipids: the most concentrated sources

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of energy, they often contain vitamins.

Vitamins and Minerals: important in regulating body processes, they never work alone, but always in cooperation with other nutrients.

While much is known about nutrients, there are still many mysteries about how all are used by the body. Also, while there are recommended daily amounts (in grams) of the major nutrients, little is known about many of the minor nutrients, or micronutrients (in milligrams and micrograms). The national standard is the Recommended Dietary Allowances, which is reviewed every five years by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council and published by the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C. It recommends daily amounts of 29 nutrients for various ages and conditions, for each sex.

As a nutrient, protein is the most complicated class of chemicals in your body. Each protein molecule (whether it be the substance of cells, enzymes, or hemoglobin) is a huge complex of amino acids. Your body makes each protein molecule from a specific combination of amino acid building blocks. Your body can make 16 of the amino acids it needs, but it must get eight more in protein food. During digestion, the amino acids are separated out of food proteins and whisked by the blood stream to the liver and the other organs where body proteins are built. The best sources of the eight essential amino acids are animal foods, especially egg white, milk, and muscle meat. You can also obtain the Essential Eight from cereals, grains, nuts, seeds, and legumes, by properly combining them in meals.

***"In the case of protein, more is not better."***

In the case of protein, more is not better. Your body only needs so much protein food to make the body proteins necessary for growth, repair, and resistance to disease. All the protein you eat in excess of your daily requirement is converted by your liver to carbohydrate for use as energy or converted to fat for storage.

The quickest, most easily available source of energy for your body is carbohydrate, which comes in the form of starches and sugars made by plants. Whether the source is honey, wheat flour, fruit, or potatoes, the carbohydrates are broken down by the body to its basic chemical of energy, the blood sugar known as glucose. Since the brain and the central nervous system must have this sugar to function, the body will do anything, even go through extraordinary chemical gyrations to provide it when there is not enough in the diet, as in starvation. First, the starch known as glycogen, stored in liver and muscle, will be converted to glucose. Then amino acids in dietary protein will be converted to glucose. But if there is no protein in the diet, the body will take protein from muscle. That is how people who starve waste away.

Fat, the third major nutrient, comes in a variety of foods, from whipped cream

to hamburger to peanuts. Gram for gram, it is the most concentrated source of energy you can use (9 calories per gram, vs. 4 calories per gram for each, protein and carbohydrate). It is excellent long-range stored energy. It also gives curves to the body, especially to breasts, hips, and abdomen. The so-called beer belly is not full of brew but of fat deposited in layers between digestive organs in the abdomen. Fat is also a depot for four vitamins. The membranes of all of the cells of your body need fats to function. Also, hairless and naked as we humans are among the animals, our skin needs a layer of oil to prevent its drying.

Lipids are fats (solid at room temperature) and oils (liquid at room temperature) composed of fatty acids, many of which are made by the body, but three of which you need to get from food: linoleic, linolenic, and arachidonic.

Fatty acids come in three types: saturated, monounsaturated, and polyunsaturated. Saturated fats like butter are firm at room temperature. Monounsaturated fats, like olive oil, are thick liquids. Polyunsaturated fats, like safflower oil, are runny liquids at room temperature.

***"Most of us consume too much energy and become overweight as a result."***

Vegetable oils and fish oils are generally high in polyunsaturates, while animal fats are more saturated. But there are exceptions. For instance, coconut oil is saturated. The term "saturated" refers to the proportion of hydrogen in the fat. Thus when vegetable oil is hydrogenated, it becomes saturated vegetable fat. The importance of saturates to health has to do with a substance called cholesterol, which is involved in plugging up arteries. Diets high in saturated fats and/or cholesterol are associated with high levels of cholesterol in the blood of some people, especially men. Diets high in polyunsaturated fats seem to lower blood cholesterol.

Alcohol is a fourth source of energy in the body among those who drink. It is immediately used for energy.

Minerals are simple chemical elements which are frequently incorporated into

## THE FOUR FOOD GROUPS

**Fruits and Vegetables**
Mix and match so that in four servings a day you get: some dark-green and deep-yellow kinds for vitamin A, to keep skin and eyes healthy; and, some citrus fruit, strawberry, melons, tomato for vitamin C to keep your body's act together.

**Breads and Cereals**
Whole-grain or enriched bread, cereal, rice, tortillas, pita, muffins. Four servings a day give some protein, fiber, B vitamins, iron, calcium, necessary starches, and lots of energy.

**Dairy**
Milk, cheese, yogurt, ice cream. Two servings a day for calcium, phosphorus, riboflavin, and vitamins A and D for healthy bone, teeth, and muscles.

**Protein**
Poultry, fish, meat, eggs, beans, tofu, peas, nuts, peanuts. Two servings a day, for essential protein, vitamins, and iron, for growth, repair, and resistance to infection.

# HEALTH INSURANCE

**One of the best ways to insure good health, is to eat a well-balanced diet that includes nutritious foods like Campbell's Soup.**

That's not just our opinion. The fact is university researchers found that soup plays a significant part in a nutritionally healthy diet.

That Campbell's Tomato Soup up there, for instance, is an important source of vitamin C. While Campbell's Vegetable Beef contains more than 1/3 of the day's allowance of vitamin A in just a single serving.

And not only are most Campbell's Soups a rich source of nutrition, they're also light on your stomach, and easy to digest.

So when you're picking out a good health insurance policy, remember to pick up a few cans of your favorite Campbell's Soups.

If you have any questions, talk to one of the best insurance agents around. Mom.

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*NutraSweet™ is made of protein components like those found naturally in milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables and meats.*

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**NutraSweet isn't bad for your teeth.**

Because it's not a carbohydrate like sugar, NutraSweet doesn't encourage the growth of the bacteria that cause cavities.

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**NutraSweet isn't saccharin.**

Except for low calories, NutraSweet is unlike saccharin.

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And since NutraSweet is made from protein components, your body treats it as naturally as it treats all other protein you consume.

**NutraSweet isn't fattening.**

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NutraSweet is "low calorie" compared to sugar, because so much less of it is required to do the job.

In fact, NutraSweet is 200 times sweeter than sugar.

*The average 12-year-old eats his own weight in sugar in a single year. Much of it in everyday foods like canned spaghetti.*

That sweetness in mind, it's possible that NutraSweet will become an important way for your entire family to satisfy its "sweet tooth."

(The people who keep track of such things say that the average family of four eats 400 pounds of sugar a year, much of it "hidden" as an ingredient in foods like peanut butter, catsup, breakfast cereals and fruit-flavored drinks.)

**NutraSweet isn't for sale.**

If you're convinced you want NutraSweet in your family's menu and that you can't wait to buy it, *wait.*

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complex chemical molecules. Examples: iron is at the heart of the hemoglobin molecule in red blood cells; calcium and phosphorus form the basic structure of bone and teeth; fluoride hardens teeth against decay.

Vitamins are not a source of energy. Rather, vitamins are facilitators, in that they help keep the chemical processes of the body going. You notice vitamins more by their deficiency—as in scurvy and beri-beri—than in their abundance.

If you eat a balanced diet you'll get all the vitamins your body needs. However, if you have to take vitamin supplements, the body won't know the difference between natural vitamins and synthetic vitamins. Both are identical chemicals. However, your body does know the difference between water-soluble vitamins and fat-soluble vitamins. The former kind (B-complex and C) are used as needed; daily excesses are eliminated, usually in urine. The latter kind (A,D,E,K) can be stored in the fatty tissues.

***"Vitamins are not a source of energy."***

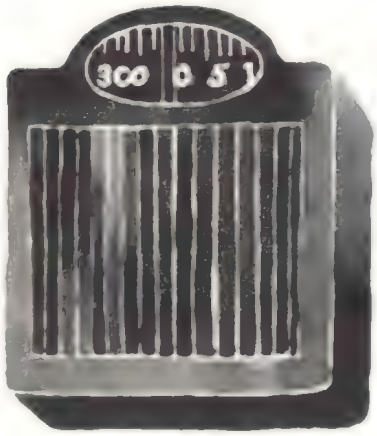
All of the nutrients you get in food contribute to the life processes of the body. They are neither good nor bad. However, some are involved in disease prevention or disease processes. For instance, people who can't tolerate the sugar in milk known as lactose have to cut down intake of milk and certain milk products. People with kidney problems often have to keep their protein intake to a minimum. Most of us consume too much energy and become overweight as a result.

No matter the condition, don't limit your nutrients casually. Be sure you consult with your physician and a dietitian first.

## VITAMINS AND MINERALS– THEIR BEST FOOD SOURCES

| Fat-Soluble Vitamins | Best Food Sources |
|---|---|
| A | Liver, milk and milk products, sweet potatoes, carrot, spinach, cantaloupe, squash, broccoli, apricots |
| D | Sun on skin, fish liver oils, sardines, salmon, milk and milk products, egg yolk. |
| E | Vegetable oils, margarine |
| K | Green vegetables, tomato. |
| **Water-Soluble Vitamins** | |
| C | Citrus, strawberry, and other fruits, broccoli, potato. |
| Thiamin (B-1) | Liver, pork products, peas, legumes, whole grain and enriched breads and cereals. |
| Riboflavin (B-2) | Liver, milk, beef, pork, chicken, egg, cheese, broccoli, salmon, whole grain and enriched breads and cereals |
| Niacin (B-3) | Enriched flour, red meat, poultry, peanut butter, whole grain and enriched breads and cereals. |
| Pyridoxine (B-6) | Liver, pork, red meat, whole-grains, vegetables |
| Folacin | Liver, kidney, yeast, green leafy vegetables |
| B-12 | Organ meats, egg, fish, milk. |
| Biotin | Yeast, organ meats, egg yolk, whole grains |
| Pantothenic acid | Organ meats, red meat, eggs |
| Inositol | Liver, yeast, cereals, fruit |
| Choline | Egg yolk, cereals, vegetables. |
| **Minerals** | |
| Calcium | Milk and milk products, salmon, legumes, broccoli, orange, sweet potato, lettuce. |
| Phosphorus | Milk and milk products, whole grains |
| Magnesium | Seeds, nuts, whole grains, milk, egg, fish, red meat |
| Iron | Liver, red meat, chicken, legumes, spinach, peas, prune, apricot, tomato juice, whole grain enriched breads and cereals |
| Zinc | Meat, liver, eggs, oysters |
| Iodine | Seafood, iodized salt |
| Copper | Oysters, nuts, organ meats, corn oil, legumes, raisins |
| Manganese | Nuts, whole grains |
| Fluoride | Drinking water, fish, legumes |
| Chromium | Yeast, red meat, cheese, whole grains |
| Selenium | Seafood, organ meats, red meat |
| Molybdenum | Meat, grain, legumes |
| Sodium | Salt, cured meats and vegetables |
| Potassium | Bananas, citrus fruits |
| Chloride | Salt |
| Sulfur | Protein foods |
| Cobalt | Red meat |

# CALORIES



Your body gets energy to move its life processes from four kinds of nutrients: carbohydrates, fat, alcohol, and protein. In most developed nations of the world, there is more than enough food to go around. In the developing nations, food energy is a problem and millions don't get enough to sustain life. Where food is abundant, people can get fat, because there is more energy to consume than use. Paradoxically, in America and Canada, and other western nations, being thin is fashionable, so many thousands of people are cutting back on the food energy they consume in order to slim their figures. While there are many fad diets, the most effective way to reduce is to cut back on calories.

The calorie is used to measure energy in food; it is a unique unit of heat. It is not the same calorie used to measure heat in other activities, as in your home furnace. The food calorie is a thousand times larger than the home-heating calorie, and is called the kilo-calorie or k-calorie. Technically, it is the amount of heat necessary to raise 1,000 grams of water 1° C. at sea level. Protein and carbohydrate yield 4 calories per gram. Fat yields 9 calories per gram. Alcohol yields 7 calories per gram. Most foods are combinations of these nutrients.

The caloric quantity of the foods you see listed in charts is actually derived by burning the foods and measuring the resultant heat. While many diet promoters talk about "burning up calories" your body doesn't ever reach anywhere near such temperatures, which are several hundred degrees Fahrenheit. Rather, the energy in food is derived by chemical processes which involve enzymes. These chemicals act as catalysts to promote cool energy release—about that of body temperature, 98.6° F., or 37° C.

The bodily process of extracting energy from food is called metabolism. A complex regulatory system in the body controls your metabolic rate automatically, without your having to think about it. The most certain way to wilfully raise your metabolic rate is to exercise. Intense physical activity increases metabolism and uses up extra calories.

If you use more calories a day than you eat, your body will fill the deficit with energy from its fat stores. You can accomplish this by exercising more, by eating fewer calories, or preferably both.

If you use as many calories a day as you consume in food, your body is in thermodynamic balance, and your weight will be stable.

If you use fewer calories than you eat, your body will store the excess as fat.

Over the years, promoters of fad diets have tried to convince us that calories don't matter, that some calories are different than other calories, and that you shouldn't bother to keep track of calories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For healthier eating, consider our very impressive percentages: 0% cholesterol. 100% corn oil.

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when you want to lose weight, or to gain it. However, there is no way to repeal the physical laws of thermodynamics: once you take energy into your body, you have to either use it or store it. It will not magically disappear, although many over weight persons wish it would.

An excellent guide to losing is *Food 2*, available from the American Dietetic Association, Department TM, 430 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611, for $4.00.

## LESS IS MORE

"People have to be better informed and more aware of the nutrients in foods, so that they can make intelligent, individual choices," says Dr. Kathleen Zolber, R.D., professor and chairman of the Department of Nutrition, School of Allied Health Professions, Loma Linda University, California. To help inform the public and make us more nutritionally aware, the American Dietetic Association (ADA), of which she is president, earlier this year launched its *Say Yes to Less* campaign. The theme—less fat, less salt, less sugar—follows closely the recommendations of *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, published in 1980 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the former Department of Health, Education and Welfare (now Health and Human Services) and several professional associations. Doctor Zolber's prime advice is to read food labels so you know what you are eating.

- The less-fat recommendations:
1. Choose as protein foods lean meat, poultry, fish, dry beans and peas. Trim fat off before you eat.
2. Eat eggs and such organ meats as liver in moderation. (Actually, these are high in cholesterol rather than fat.)
3. Broil, boil, or bake, rather than fry.
4. Limit your intake of butter, cream, hydrogenated oils, shortenings, coconut oil.

- The less-salt recommendations:
1. Learn to enjoy unsalted food flavors.
2. Add little or no salt to foods at the table and add only small amounts of salt when you cook.
3. Limit your intake of salty prepared foods such as pickles, pretzels, and potato chips.

- The less-sugar recommendations:
1. Eat less sweets such as candy, soft drinks, ice cream, and pastry.
2. Eat fruit which is fresh or canned fruit without heavy syrup.
3. Use less sugar—white, brown, raw—and less honey and syrups.

Studies have shown that for many people diets high in fat are associated with obesity, heart disease and stroke; diets high in sodium are associated with high blood pressure; diets high in sugar are associated with tooth decay. (Although diabetes is called the sugar disease, it is not caused by eating sugar, nor can it be cured by cutting out sugar.)

Also important, says the ADA, is that you eat less of any one food and more of all kinds of food. To be healthy, you need to juggle all four food groups every day. "Eating from the four major food groups is a basic nutrition principle. It's not only scientific, but it's smart," Dr. Zolber says. "This is particularly important in these times when the family doesn't eat at home together very much and individuals are eating out on their own. Food choices are an individual decision so it is more important than ever that individuals learn about what to eat, and how much."

## FOOD INDUSTRY

The American eating style is best exemplified by the fast-service food restaurants (the term preferred by the industry over the more popular "fast food"). Among these, McDonald's is the king. Explains its Chief Operations Officer, Ed Rensi, "Our society is extraordinarily mobile. People today have an opportunity to enjoy a lifestyle that is out-of-doors and out-and-about-and-around. They want to enjoy life and part of that process is eating on the run. The fast-service food industry certainly fulfills their need."

Until only a generation ago, "eating out" was a special occasion for most people. Now every other meal is consumed away from home. And at least half of those eaten in the home are prepared with food that has been processed. In the decade 1970-to-1980, fast-service food sales increased by 300 percent, from $6.5 billion to $23 billion.

Despite their financial success, fast service chains have been attacked for dishing out junk foods.

# What tastes like sugar and satisfies like sugar but isn't sugar?

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> *"There is no such thing as junk foods, only junk diets, when people eat inappropriately."*

Counters McDonald's Rensi. "There is no such thing as junk foods, only junk diets, when people eat inappropriately."

Says the usually acerbic American Council on Science and Health, "Contrary to common belief, fast food is not nutritionally worthless. In fact, its potential nutritional contribution to the diet is limited only by the variety of menu items available. This variety has widened from the original hot dogs/hamburger/fried chicken meals to include pizza, Mexican foods, roast beef sandwiches, seafoods ...soup and salad bars and breakfasts."

Precocious as it is, fast-service is but one offspring of the huge food industry, which employs more than 6.25-million people who produce and process the foods we eat and export (4.5-million farm workers, 1.5-million in processing plants, and a quarter of a million on fishing boats and docks).

The food industry has taken its knocks since Upton Sinclair published his indictment of unclean meat packers in 1906. His novel, *The Jungle*, shocked the Congress into passing the first tough pure food laws. In the 1960's, the food industry was attacked by what can be characterized as a back-to-nature food movement, whose leaders accused the pro

cessors of producing "plastic" food that is full of chemical additives harmful to health, and that is devoid of nutrients.

To its defense came such top nutrition authorities as Dr. Fredrick J. Stare, founder and professor emeritus of the Department of Nutrition at Harvard University. "It is fictitious that processed foods are devitalized of their nutrients, and inferior in nutritional quality to natural foods. This is nonsense, a standard verse of the litany of food faddists. Processed foods, when used as a part of the balanced diet, contribute to good nutrition. And they save a lot of time and work for whoever is preparing the meals," he says.

In essence, the food processor has taken over the role traditionally filled in previous generations by the mother of the family. Like Mother, the food processor must offer a wholesome home-cooked-like dish. The changes are apparent in the supermarket where labels announce that there is nothing artificial in the package. Gone is MSG in baby foods, and going is the salt in canned goods. This year Campbell Soups became much lower in salt than ever and next month (October 1983) Del Monte Corp., world's largest vegetable and fruit canner, will introduce a line of no-salt green beans, corn, peas, tomato sauce and tomato paste.

Yet another force for change is the fitness fad to which processors have responded by shifting to reduced calories foods, in which water replaces oil, and diet foods, in which sugar is replaced by artificial sweetener.

## THE FUTURE

The sterile predictions that we will eat two pills on a plate for dinner in the 21st Century are far off their mark. Says James Breeling, executive director of the American Dietetic Association, "Those predictions were a fantasy of the 1930's when synthetics first began to appear on the market. Then, any kind of synthetic was exciting, so some people carried the situation out to its extreme and said in the future there would be plastic food. That may be where the phrase started, incidentally. But the fact is that people like real food too much; they are not going to give it up. Food is part of our culture and society. Each of us was raised liking certain foods. As adults we learned to eat other foods. So the concept of a pill just doesn't fit."

What does fit is the development of new plants and animals, thanks to the sciences of breeding and genetic engineering. These newly-created food sources promise to provide more desirable nutrients and fewer undesirable nutrients in the same food. A recent example is the Charolais steer which gives beef which is tender yet has less fat than the beef of such older strains as the Angus. Other examples are strains of corn and wheat of higher quality protein than before. Also, new lands are being farmed imaginatively, with plants unusual for food. An example is the coastal areas of Israel in which crops are being grown in saline, rather than fresh water, in a desert climate. Amaranth, a grain native to Mexico, is being developed on experimental farms in Pennsylvania as a successor to wheat because of its hardiness and higher-quality protein. Quinua, the grain of the Incas, has also been rediscovered as a possible new food. As the world's population grows, other new food sources will have to be developed. Noel Vietmeyer of the National Academy of Sciences points out "Of the more than 500,000 species of plants that inhabit the earth, about 80,000 are thought to be edible and yet only about 100 of these have been made to yield significant harvest. Most of the world's food comes from a mere score of species."

If, during the next 16 years, today's trends continue, we will be eating new foods in the next century which will have less animal fat, less salt, less sugar, less caffeine, fewer additives, fewer calories, and more fiber. And our meals will be tastier and more nutritious, and, more quickly prepared. ■

## THE BEST WAY TO LOSE WEIGHT

No matter the promises, no matter the razzle-dazzle of the Big Names who have been on it, a fad diet is a fad diet. The most permanent loss you'll experience with it is the money you shell out.

The only way to lose weight that is safe, effective, and permanent is eating fewer calories than your body needs, on a well-balanced diet. That means foods from the four food groups —only less of them and preferably the ones with the lowest calories.

A pound of fat on your body contains about 3,500 calories. That means to lose a pound you have to eat that many calories *less*. So to lose a pound *in a week* means you have to cut back 500 calories a day (that's 7 days a week x 500 = 3,500).

You can lose weight more easily by increasing your level of physical activity. For instance, if you exercised off 250 calories a day and decreased food intake by 250 calories, you could lose a pound a week. And when you have reached your weight goal, exercising will help you maintain it.

Here are some activities to support your dieting:

- Stay out of the kitchen when you're not preparing a meal.
- Never eat unless you are sitting down at the table.
- If you drink, take a glass of wine with dinner. It will slow your eating and help satisfy your hunger.
- Never take seconds.
- Plan your nibbles, and make them low or no-calorie.
- Diet with a friend or join a good diet club.

This special advertising section in TIME Magazine has been reviewed and approved by The American Dietetic Association.

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# Help for Reagan's Hearing

*The first citizen gets a tiny hi-fi set for his right ear*

The problem was most noticeable in a crowded room or against the background noise of an airport or highway. It was more pronounced if the person speaking had a high-pitched voice. Then the President would typically cup a hand to his right ear, lean toward the speaker and ask, "What?"

Ronald Reagan, 72, has had a hearing problem for more than 40 years. He traces it to an incident during the filming of a movie around 1940 in which a fellow actor accidentally "shot a gun off in my ear that almost knocked me down." Perhaps because his age was a campaign issue in 1980, perhaps because of an old actor's vanity, the President has always tried to shrug off the problem. But last week he began to wear a hearing aid in public for the first time. The device, which represents the latest advances in medical engineering, is so small that it was difficult to spot at first. To those competing for the President's attention, however, the difference in his hearing was quickly apparent. Quipped the First Lady: "Now, when I whisper sweet nothings into his ear, at least I know that he'll be able to hear me."

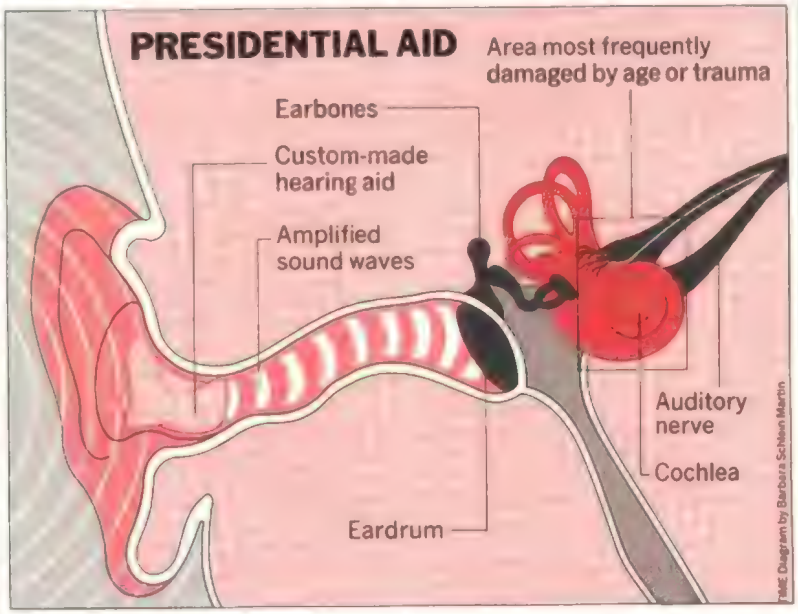
**Wearing the barely visible device**

About one in 15 Americans, and one out of three over age 60, suffers from hearing problems. Most, like Reagan, have lost sensitivity in the higher frequency range. That limitation may make it difficult to separate a voice from background distractions or to distinguish between consonants in similar-sounding words like *thin* and *fin*. The problem is often caused by a single explosive noise, as in Reagan's case, or by long-term exposure to loud sounds. Such noise seems to damage tiny hair cells in the inner-ear structure called the cochlea. These cells convert sound vibrations, which are conveyed to the inner ear via the eardrum and bones, into chemical signals that stimulate the auditory nerve *(see diagram)*. Excessive noise over a period of time can flatten the hair cells in much the same way that an overused carpet becomes worn. Noise may also damage the blood vessels that supply the inner ear.

Hearing aids help correct such problems by magnifying the sound waves as they enter the ear so that even worn-out hair cells are stimulated. Ever since the introduction of the first 200-lb. desktop model at the turn of the century, these devices have been getting progressively smaller and better. The familiar "body aid" models, which had a small earpiece connected by wire to a cumbersome amplifying unit generally tucked into a pocket, are now used by only 1.3% of wearers (including those with a severe hearing loss). Also obsolescent is the kind that rests heavily on a pair of glasses. Today about half of aid users wear small, behind-the-ear models.

The wave of the future, thanks to improvements in miniaturization and sound quality, is the tiny, 2-oz. type now worn by the President and about 6,000 others. Introduced last year, the high-fidelity device fits entirely into the ear. It is powered by a button-size battery that must be replaced every ten days and has an amplifier that is only 40/1,000 of an inch wide. Price: between $900 and $1,100, about twice the cost of more conventional aids.

It was the availability of this new model, introduced last year, that led Reagan's otologist, Dr. John William House, to suggest that he try an aid. House, of the world-renowned House Ear Institute of Los Angeles, arranged for the President to be custom-fitted by Starkey Labs, Inc. in Minneapolis, one of a number of companies that makes the unit. The mini-aids are tuned during the manufacturing process so that they amplify the frequencies the wearer has trouble hearing; some 50,000 different settings are possible. As a result, Reagan not only hears sounds more loudly but more clearly, without the confusing magnification of background noise that has annoyed aid wearers in the past.




Despite its virtues, the new aid is not suitable for everyone; those with severe hearing defects require larger, more flexible amplifiers. For the totally deaf, another new device may offer some hope of hearing. Cochlear implants, surgically inserted into the inner ear, are experimental electronic devices that completely bypass the role of hair cells by directly stimulating the auditory nerve.

Wearing a hearing aid has long carried a social stigma. "The first thing people think is that you're getting old," says Starkey's marketing vice president, Michael Jones. Consequently, only about 15% of the 16 million Americans who are hearing impaired wear aids. Doctors hope that the new, nearly invisible devices, not to mention the example of the country's leading citizen, will change this. Says House: "Maybe the President will inspire others to try to ease their problems." —***By Claudia Wallis. Reported by Meg Grant/Los Angeles and Marc Hequet/Minneapolis***

# Back to First Principles

*The Ford Foundation boosts academics at community colleges*

Sophomores studying American history at Compton Community College near Los Angeles

Twenty years ago, the main goal of two-year community colleges was preparing students for eventual transfer to four-year state universities. They could get a start on higher education at bargain prices while living at home. Since then, the number of these schools just across the street or down the highway has nearly doubled, to 1,219; this fall some 5 million students, fully 60% of the nation's college freshmen and sophomores, are earning their credits on these campuses. But in the midst of expansion, the community, or junior, colleges strayed from their original academic purpose. Trying to be all things to all students, many of them de-emphasized the traditional curriculum in favor of such "practical" subjects as refrigeration mechanics and creative divorce. A decade ago, roughly two-thirds of all community-college students planned to transfer to four-year schools; today that figure is down to about one-third.

Educators and public officials are now trying to work out ways to get community colleges back to their basics. One driving force is the growing concern that students should have a solid grounding in the liberal arts and sciences. Another factor is declining budgets; many state legislatures, which provide 60% of the financing for community colleges, want to cut the frills. This week the Ford Foundation is helping the reform movement by honoring 24 community colleges in 19 cities for their efforts to prepare students for further study. Each institution will get $25,000, but the main award will be the prestige of being singled out for praise. Next year the foundation plans to give up to $250,000 to its award-winning innovative schools for developing projects that could serve as models for other institutions. The goal, says Ford Foundation President Franklin Thomas, is to help more students "to move through the higher-education pipeline and obtain the baccalaureate degree."

Neither the Ford Foundation nor anyone else is proposing that community colleges drop the impressive array of vocational courses that they have developed over the years. Indeed, the career training offered by the schools is considered more important than ever in the face of persistently high unemployment and increased industrial demand for workers with technical skills. But something clearly had to be done to improve academic instruction. All too often, students who do transfer to four-year colleges are poorly prepared. The University of California, for instance, has had 30% of its transfer students drop out before the end of their junior year.

JANE FREEMAN

Wilma Patterson teaching biology at South Mountain

*Cutting frills for the likes of Herodotus*

The reasons vary for this poor record. Many community-college students must juggle responsibilities, like supporting families, that trouble comparatively few university freshmen. But more often the blame can be placed on the colleges themselves for stretching their resources too thin and neglecting serious students. Some schools are open seven days and nights a week, serving as walk-in educational shopping centers; they offer little counseling to students planning to pursue a four-year degree. Most community colleges do not even coordinate course requirements with the universities that accept their graduates. Thus many transfer students are dismayed to discover, after completing two years at a community college, that few of their credits will count toward a bachelor's degree. Says Alison Bernstein, the Ford Foundation program officer who is directing the new project: "We want to help ensure that community-college students will have the proper credentials to be accepted at four-year institutions and will be able to handle the work when they get there."

That same goal is being pursued by a number of financially strapped state legislatures, which are forcing the colleges to drop courses that do not lead to degrees. In Washington, where the community-college budget was cut this year by $45 million, or 10%, the 27 schools are discontinuing 4,500 classes and dropping 648 of 4,019 full-time faculty members. Even vocational courses are being thinned out on some campuses. Los Angeles Harbor College, one of the Ford recipients, has had to eliminate nearly 40% of its occupational classes because of budget cutbacks. Harbor and nearby Compton Community College, another Ford winner, will use their grants to counsel transferring students on the four-year degree programs available to them. In Phoenix, South Mountain Community College was recognized for assigning "faculty mentors" to work closely with small groups of students and help them solve academic problems that could slow their progress toward a degree.

The colleges singled out by Ford are in urban areas and have large enrollments of low-income and minority students. The foundation is particularly concerned about improving their chances for academic success; nationwide more than half of all black and Hispanic college students attend two-year institutions. Ford picked programs that are encouraging students to set their goals high: La Guardia Community College in New York City, for example, is helping its students prepare for Vassar.

About one-third of the 10,383 students at J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College in Richmond, Va., another Ford recipient, are black.

Students seeking a four-year degree are getting help in filling out college applications and financial-aid forms and in selecting courses from members of the school's newly formed alumni association. Reynolds' alumni are also visiting every public high school in the city, where the enrollment is 90% black, seeking to recruit students of promise. Says Richard Starling, president of the alumni association: "We're like a funnel. We want to move minority students from the high schools into the community college, and then we'll steer them to a four-year institution."

One impressive program that Ford selected for backing takes place under the vaulted gold arches of a former U.S. Mint building where the Community College of Philadelphia holds classes. Philosophy Professor Martin Spear and Sociology Professor Dennis McGrath caught the foundation's eye with an honors program aimed at the school's poor and minority students. Explains Spear: "We had to create a structure, a kind of intellectual community of students who would come to believe that we are doing something important." Seminars focus for a time on a particular century: its literature, its politics, its social movements. The students encounter Herodotus, the Renaissance and the Reformation; they also have to write papers for specific audiences described by their instructors.

**Honors Teachers McGrath and Spear**

Tangi Boston, 22, is one of the proudest students in the program. A former pharmacist's assistant, she says that the challenging curriculum at Philadelphia has changed her goals. Says she: "I never thought I could get anything but menial jobs. I want more than that now. I want a career." In January, Boston, who plans to study law eventually, will transfer to Philadelphia's La Salle College. She will be in an honors program there as well. ***—By Janice Castro. Reported by Jeanne-Marie North/New York and Judy Petsonk/Philadelphia, with other bureaus***

JACK DANIEL'S STATUE generally needs a good scrubbing after the fall rains and there's always someone willing to do it.

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# Moving into the Mainstream

*A progressive leader for the nation's largest black church group*

The stalwarts of the civil rights movement were there. Coretta Scott King, evoking her husband's memory; Atlanta Patriarch Benjamin Mays, delivering a soul-stirring speech from a wheelchair; and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, still undecided about when, or if, he will announce his candidacy for President. Comedian Dick Gregory exhorted the huge audience: "You're the strongest, biggest, blackest organization there is. Use it!"

**Baptist President Jemison greeting the Rev. Jesse Jackson at the Los Angeles convention**

*"You're the strongest, biggest, blackest organization there is. Use it!"*

The scene at the Los Angeles Convention Center last week was the annual assembly of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. (N.B.C.U.S.A.), a black organization that claims 6.8 million* members and is the nation's third largest Protestant denomination. The 35,000 delegates knew that history would be made. Although Martin Luther King was once a member, the N.B.C.U.S.A. had been so conservative on political and social issues that the organization took no active role in the civil rights protest movement.

As delegates cheered the speeches, the man responsible for keeping N.B.C.U.S.A. aloof from the 1960s demonstrations sat impassively on the platform, ignoring both the rhetoric and the reaction. In September 1982, after a reign of 29 years, the Rev. Joseph H. Jackson had been deposed as president of N.B.C.U.S.A. Jackson's long rule was criticized last week by the man who replaced him in office: the Rev. T.J. (for Theodore Judson) Jemison, 63, who also told the gathering, "We must permit our convention to become program-centered rather than personality-centered. We must be ready to step aside and let others take our place." Jemison went on to thunder, "When you're leading people, you can't lead without civil rights. Brothers and sisters, we are moving into the mainstream!"

Jackson was elected president of N.B.C.U.S.A. in 1953, succeeding Jemison's blind and aged father D.V. Jemison, a pastor in Mobile, Ala. As the civil rights revolution began, Jackson hailed the use of lawsuits, but he steadfastly opposed mass protests and the civil disobedience campaigns favored by King and his followers. Jackson's critics say that he envied King's growing fame; his sympathizers say that he was morally offended by disobedience to the law. As Jackson complained in 1982, in what turned out to be his last presidential address, "Many of our young people have been left with the notion that the highest values within the political and economic struggle can be attained primarily through protest, pickets, boycotts and civil disobedience. I admit with you that it is better to react peacefully against the evil forces of our system than to seek to attain by force and violence the rights to which we are entitled."

In 1961, after King and other insurgents failed to unseat Jackson, they led 500,000 blacks out of the organization and formed the Progressive National Baptist Convention. The majority of black Baptist churches and ministers stayed with N.B.C.U.S.A. out of loyalty to their denomination. Nonetheless, since Baptist congregations are autonomous, thousands of N.B.C.U.S.A. churches simply ignored Jackson's preachments and supported King's struggle.

The dispute between King and Jackson was an awkward one for T.J. Jemison. As Coretta King informed the roaring crowd in Los Angeles last week, her late husband had sought Jemison's counsel before launching the famous Montgomery bus boycott of 1955, and with good reason. Two and a half years earlier, Jemison, as the young pastor of Mount Zion First Baptist Church in Baton Rouge, La., had organized the nation's first bus boycott. His campaign forced the city to integrate seating in its transportation system in just eight days.

But Jemison also had ties with Jackson. In 1953, when Jackson was elected president, Jemison had been chosen general secretary, and year after year the two were re-elected in tandem. Privately, Jemison was not happy with the group's aloof stance toward the civil rights movement. "It was very difficult," he admitted last week. "I sat through it out of loyalty to the leadership. All I could do then was sit and cry within." Jemison, whose dying father had told him that "God would pass the leadership of the convention to me," bided his time, waiting for Jackson to step down. When Jackson refused to quit, despite growing criticism of his autocratic, old-fashioned ways, Jemison finally mounted a campaign against him in 1982.

Jemison, who remains as pastor of the Mount Zion Church, is trying hard to tap the vast potential of his large but loosely organized and ill-financed denomination. He is moving younger men into key positions and offering women a bigger role. Jemison has dispatched full delegations for the first time in years to meetings of the National and World Councils of Churches. He also hopes to rouse the 26,000 local congregations, concentrated in the South, into mounting an evangelistic crusade to win 3 million new adherents. Not so incidentally, they would also be registered as voters.

Jemison's spirit of social activism does not extend to endorsing Jesse Jackson if he should decide to run for President. Jackson is nonetheless enthusiastic about the Jemison administration, calling it the "dawn of a new era." He notes that N.B.C.U.S.A. is not only the nation's largest black organization but a highly independent one as well. "This group could be the key force in political change in 1984 and beyond," declares Jackson. It remains to be seen whether Jemison will be able to galvanize the latent strength, political and spiritual, of the organization he waited so long to head. —*By Richard N. Ostling. Reported by Russell Leavitt/Los Angeles*

*However, the denomination has no hard data, and the standard *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches* still uses a 1958 estimate of 5.5 million.

# FROM THE SINAI TO THE FALKLANDS, IT'S STILL A PILOT'S WAR.

The deadly ballet of aerial warfare has become blink-of-an-eye encounters in MiG Alley, Vietnam, the Sinai and the Falklands. Seat-of-the-pants "stick-and-rudder" has been replaced by feather-touch precision. Yet despite AWACS guidance and sophisticated "black boxes," it's still the steel nerves and quick stick work of the men flying the jets that win battles.

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age, [illegible] warning spotlight through split-second [illegible] attack: a low-level over the desert, [illegible] Soviet pilots pairing [illegible] radar-guided AMRAAM missiles, unleash Sidewinders, duel MiGs and Mirages one-on-one.

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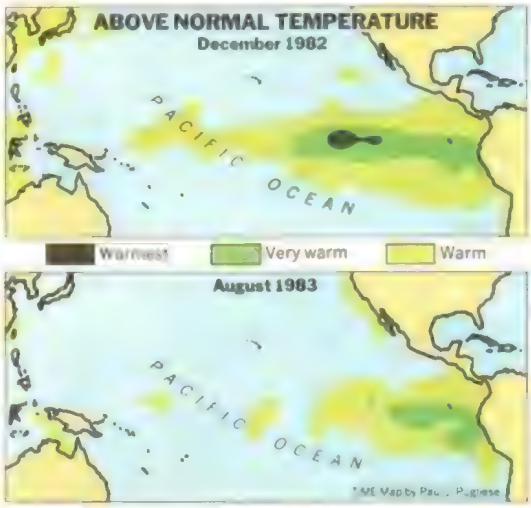
# *Adios*, Maybe, to El Niño

*The freakish spate of global bad weather could be ending*

The radio signals that arrived in Washington, D.C., last week from weather satellites drew a rapt audience of oceanographers and meteorologists. Reason: the transmissions showed that a villainous, once-in-a-century temperature rise in the waters of the eastern Pacific Ocean, which scientists blame for a costly year of cockeyed weather around the globe, has finally begun to disappear.

El Niño, a reference to the Christ Child, is a warm current of equatorial water that usually appears off the coast of South America around Christmas. Its impact on annual weather patterns is generally minor. But the present El Niño began late in the spring of 1982, when atmospheric pressure at the western edge of the Pacific inexplicably began to rise, while air pressure was dropping along coastlines in the Americas. The resulting pressure gap reduced the strength of the Pacific trade winds, which normally blow warm surface waters westward, away from the Americas. As air-pressure levels seesawed across the Pacific, the trade winds not only weakened but actually began to blow in reverse, and warm waters sloshed eastward toward the Americas. In some areas of the Pacific last December, the surface temperature rose by 7°, to 85°F. Last May the readings were more than 11°F above normal, the largest recorded increase in 100 years.

The wind and temperature shifts, transmitted through the atmosphere and interconnected oceans, disrupted global weather; some scientists believe that is contributing to the unseasonably hot summer east of the Rocky Mountains. Storm centers moved to new paths in mid-Pacific, causing unusual storms in Hawaii and the worst recorded hurricane in the history of Tahiti. Peruvian officials estimate that overheated ocean waters destroyed about one-half of that nation's normal commercial fishing catch. Winds, waves and storms smashed California beaches last winter, while Australia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, southern Africa and southern India all suffered from drought. "A year of natural catastrophe," says M. Peter McPherson, director of the U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, which has provided $60 million in emergency aid to flooded Andean nations.




But now, observes Mark Cane, associate professor of oceanography at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "there are a lot of signs that things are returning to normal." The atmospheric pressure gap between the eastern and western Pacific has eased, and trade winds are again blowing normally, from the east. Sensors in drifting buoys have recently recorded water temperatures in the mid-Pacific of 81°F, down by nearly 8°F from their May highs. Along the South American coast, waters remain unnaturally warm (as much as 6°F above their normal 78°), but the waters have slowly begun to cool since May, and scientists expect the trend to continue.

Meteorologists still do not understand why El Niño arrives in cycles, causing extreme heatings of ocean temperatures every four or five years. The El Niño of 1972, though less severe than the present one, nevertheless crippled the South American fishing industry. Although few of these episodes last longer than a year, two-year El Niños were recorded in 1877-79 and in 1940-42. Meteorologist Oswaldo Garcia notes that there are some disturbing similarities between the present El Niño and the 1877 episode, which may have contributed to flooding in California and a warm winter in the U.S., followed by an unusually hot summer. Eugene M. Rasmusson, a climate analyst at the National Weather Service in Washington, D.C., says that he and his colleagues "will be watching very closely through the autumn" just in case the present El Niño should gain a second wind. But with fingers only slightly crossed, Rasmusson adds: "The odds are very strongly against that." ■

First there were two small red flashes in the starry sky above California's Mojave Desert, as the space shuttle *Challenger* fired thruster rockets to steady its attitude. Then, after a wait of about three minutes, ground observers glimpsed the unlighted shuttle. Silently it glided into view just 200 ft. above the end of runway 22. In the glare of blue xenon searchlights, Navy Captain Richard Truly, the mission commander, flawlessly guided the orbiter, nose up, to its first nighttime landing. *Challenger's* arrival at Edwards Air Force Base last week, at 12:40 a.m. California time, ended a six-day flight that drew raves from NASA officials. Crowed the shuttle's boss, Lieut. General James Abrahamson: "That was a fabulous mission. We think it was the cleanest mission yet."

NASA listed only 27 minor hitches or anomalies during the eighth mission of its Space Transportation System. Among them was a leaky valve in the shuttle's million-dollar space toilet, a source of trouble on four previous flights. In addition, solar panels on India's Insat-1B, a $45 million communications satellite released by *Challenger*, failed to open all the way, threatening to render the satellite as useless as Insat-1A, launched last year, which also developed panel problems. Still, said Mission Evaluation Manager Joseph E. Mechelay, "none of these things should affect STS-9." That flight is scheduled for Oct. 28.

# Trying to Defuse a Debt Bomb

## *Latin America's borrowers, $320 billion in the hole, look for help*

*"These debts cannot be paid under existing conditions."*

With those words, Victor Giménez Landinez, Venezuela's Ambassador to the Organization of American States, summed up the plight of the 26 Latin American and Caribbean nations that met last week in Caracas, Venezuela. Just one year ago, Western bankers and public officials were scrambling frantically to avert a worldwide financial crisis as several Latin American countries tottered on the brink of default. The moneymen have since lent more than $45 billion to Brazil, Mexico and other Latin American nations to help them pay interest on about $275 billion in loans.

But the so-called debt bomb has continued to sputter, and last week the 26 Latin borrowers joined forces for the first time to demand that banks relax their repayment terms. "We have broken the taboo of not even mentioning the words 'concerted action,'" said Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System, a regional group.

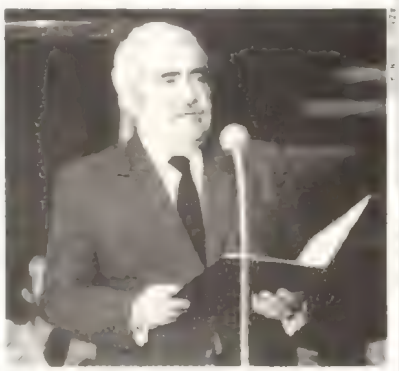
Hard times have set off food riots in Rio de Janeiro

Most of the cash-strapped Latin nations are steadily sinking ever more deeply into debt. Countries in the region owed foreign lenders some $300 billion at the end of last year. Since then, new loans and missed payments have added another $20 billion to the total. Venezuela alone has piled up nearly $500 million in overdue interest in the past six months. No fewer than twelve Latin countries have individually sought debt reschedulings or other concessions since August 1982.

The south-of-the-border borrowers cannot repay their loans because, like impoverished citizens, they are not earning enough. The region's exports dropped 10% last year, to $95 billion, as world recession and falling commodity prices eroded income from sales abroad. During the 1970s, by contrast, the value of Latin American exports had grown an average of 19% a year. So sharply have exports fallen that the region now owes foreign lenders more than three times the amount it earns annually from exports.

Although some observers thought that the Caracas delegates might try to form a "debtors cartel" that would renounce foreign financial obligations, the representatives stopped short of that move. "The idea of a debtor cartel was definitely put aside at this conference," said Mailson Nóbrega, secretary-general of Brazil's Finance Ministry, as the meeting came to a close at week's end.

The delegates avoided even hinting that they might repudiate their debts, realizing that any refusal to repay past borrowings would mean the certain cutoff of future loans. In Washington, William Cline, senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics, said, "No major debtor wants to jeopardize its long-run credit reputation further by joining anything that has the appearance of a cartel for debt moratorium or repudiation purposes."



Venezuela's Herrera addressing the meeting

Nonetheless, the delegates to the conference, which was hosted by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campíns, had plenty of complaints about their bankers. Their major concern was about the fees and extra interest that American banks are charging them on new and rescheduled loans. Representatives noted that ailing U.S. firms like International Harvester received much more favorable terms than they. Said Venezuelan Finance Minister Arturo Sosa: "It is only sensible to ask whether the conditions being offered to our countries are comparable to those secured by troubled enterprises in industrial nations." A working paper presented to the session estimated that Latin borrowers must pay on average a stiff three percentage points above the U.S. prime rate for new money. That brings their current borrowing expenses to about 14%. International Harvester, on the other hand, is now paying just under 12%.

Some U.S. experts agree that American banks are overcharging Latin customers and thereby making the world debt crisis worse. Says Robert Solomon, a Brookings Institution guest scholar and an expert on international finance: "I realize the banks thought they were under greater risk, but they should also have known that they are just making it tougher for their debtors to put themselves back on their feet."

Most U.S. bankers avoided the week-long session. Only Bank of America and Chase Manhattan sent observers. "It's a no-win situation," noted a Caracas-based U.S. moneyman, who said he had feared that banks and Americans in general would come in for "some gringo-bashing that we could do without."

The bankers, however, were still watching the Latin American conference closely. They have invested $96 billion in the region, and many of those debts are turning sour. Problem foreign loans have more than doubled for Chase Manhattan and Citicorp during the past year. Chase said it considered $976 million of overseas lending to be "nonperforming" as of last June 30, compared with $427 million

on the same date a year ago. Borrowers have at least temporarily stopped payments on such loans. Citicorp reported that its nonperforming foreign loans had climbed to $1.7 billion on June 30, up 143%. Citicorp said the increase was largely due to problems with loans to firms in Latin America.

Five nations account for 90% of Latin America's more than $300 billion of international debt. The Brobdingnagian borrowers:

**BRAZIL.** Latin America's biggest debtor is also its most troubled *(see box)*. Brazil owes some $90 billion and is in its third year of a deep recession. The country is promising to undertake tough austerity measures so that it can begin paying off its debt, but those steps are intensifying already serious social unrest. Last week food riots broke out in Rio de Janeiro. Says one U.S. Treasury official: "Brazil is the key to the entire Latin American debt problem."

**MEXICO.** The country that nearly ignited the debt bomb in August 1982, when it came close to defaulting on $85 billion in foreign borrowings, has been straightening out its finances. Last month it repaid a $1.85 billion loan just two weeks after successfully rescheduling $11.4 billion of public debt. Nevertheless, Mexico's gross national product is expected to drop by 3% to 5% this year, and inflation is raging at an annual rate of about 90%.

**ARGENTINA.** The costly Falkland war has helped to weaken Argentina's ability to service its $40 billion of foreign debt. The country will have to borrow $1.5 billion this year just to help pay off some $4.5 billion in interest. Banks that extended the country $6.6 billion in short-term credits before last year's war now fear that Buenos Aires will seek to stretch out those loans.

**VENEZUELA.** When oil income flowed in during the 1970s, Venezuela went on a buying binge. But the drop in energy prices forced the country last March to impose such austerity measures as tight curbs on imports. Last week Venezuela announced that it was postponing until 1984 negotiations to stretch out payments on $18.4 billion in overseas loans. That amount, which comes due this year and next, represents more than half of the country's foreign debt.

**CHILE.** Economic stagnation has triggered the political unrest that has been sweeping Chile in recent weeks. The country is only slowly recovering from the collapse of world copper prices that drove unemployment to 34.6% last year. The government is trying to reschedule $2.5 billion of its nearly $19 billion in foreign loans.

The Caracas conference endorsed a platform calling for measures that included lower interest rates. Heads of state of the Latin nations will meet later this year in Quito, Ecuador, to consider possible political moves to implement the demands. That gathering, though, is likely to maintain last week's bankerly calm and be free of wild rhetoric.

Among those pleased by the predominantly moderate tone of the proceedings was Beryl Sprinkel, Under Secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, who represented the U.S. at the session. "It is in our interest that the debtor countries adjust and grow," said he. "But we have not committed ourselves to expending vast increases in resources on their behalf, because we do not have them." Nevertheless, by pressing their interests without raising threats, the delegates may have helped to keep the debt bomb from going off. —*By John Greenwald. Reported by Gisela Bolte/Washington and Frederick Ungeheuer/Caracas*

# Brazil's Ordeal of Austerity

When Latin American leaders assembled in Caracas last week to discuss their debt problems, a conspicuous absentee was the Finance Minister for the biggest borrower of all. But Brazil's Ernane Galvêas, who sent his deputy, had daunting problems at home. Brazil's new austerity measures, imposed in order to win needed loans from the International Monetary Fund and private banks, have aggravated the impact of recession and bad weather on the country's homeless and unemployed.

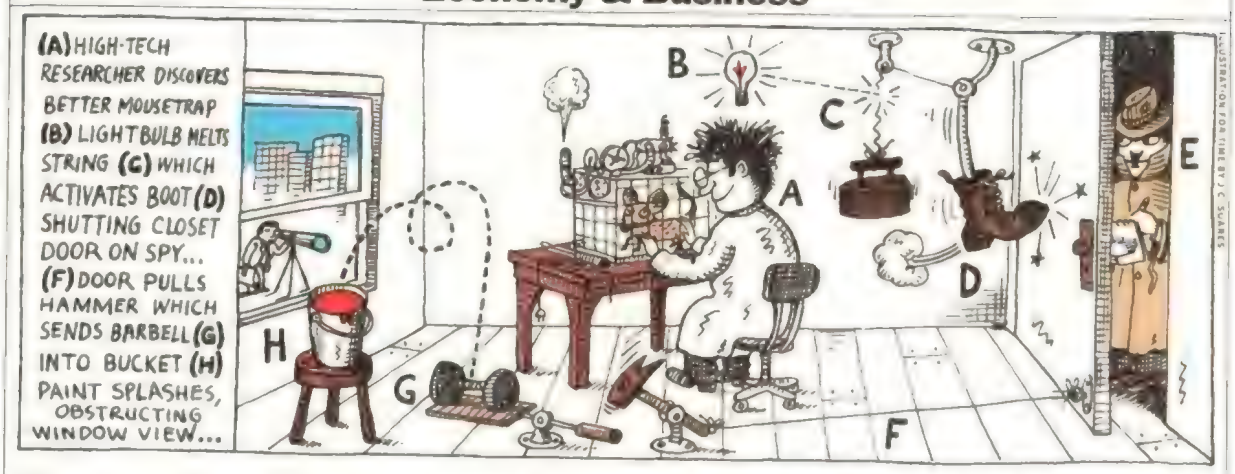
During the last month, Brazilians have been shocked by reports from the drought-stricken Northeast of starving families eating snakes, lizards and rats. "I have never seen the likes of this in my life," said Pontes Neto, a Red Cross official. "The children all have the same sickness, worms and chronic hunger." Shoeless looters roaming city streets have panicked retailers. All last week, heavy looting took place in Rio de Janeiro suburbs. In one wild afternoon, a mob of 400 sacked four grocery stores in the area, ripping down steel gratings and smashing windows. Says Security Guard Anzio Gomes Monteiro: "They seemed crazed, wanting to break everything, and said they were hungry and thirsty."

The problems are compounded by the government's efforts to slow inflation, currently running at an annual rate of about 150%. In return for roughly $850 million in loans from the IMF and commercial banks, the administration of President João Figueiredo is pledging to trim inflation to 55% next year and cut to zero the rate of growth of its budget deficit, which last year totaled an estimated $50 billion.

But a growing number of Brazilians running the political gamut from far leftists to conservative industrialists believe the President's stringency could cause a domestic disaster. Two weeks ago, Central Bank Chief Carlos Langoni, who thinks the government's targets are unrealistic, quit in protest and was replaced by Affonso Celso Pastore. An ally of Planning Minister Antônio Delfim Netto, the country's economic boss, Pastore is likely to support the domestic clampdown. Pastore, 44, is a former state finance secretary and economics professor at the University of São Paulo.

New Central Bank President Pastore

With social unrest growing, the Brazilian Congress seems increasingly likely to reject a presidential decree that, beginning last month, limited cost-of-living wage hikes for all Brazilian workers to 80% of increases in the consumer price index. The IMF had demanded such action as a precondition for further loans. Without such a law, the battle against inflation seems doomed. So far this year the price of bread has gone up 85%, rice 151%, beans 369% and potatoes 498%. Indeed, it may take another Brazilian economic miracle like the one in the 1970s for the country to reduce inflation to the targets set out by the austerity program.




# Protecting Corporate Secrets

*Companies restrict documents, hire gumshoes, plant evergreens*

Coca-Cola accuses Procter & Gamble of trying to uncover its confidential operational plans. Hertz charges Avis with unfair trade practices for hiring away 18 managers with knowledge of secret operational and financial information. Squibb goes to court to block Diagnostic Medical Instruments from pilfering data about its cardiac monitoring systems. S.B. Thomas sues Entenmann's for filching crucial details about the equipment and ingredients used to make the famous nooks and crannies in its English muffins.

Whether the product is medicine or muffins, companies are more preoccupied than ever before with finding ways of protecting their trade secrets. American businesses this year will spend $12.5 billion on security, up from $10.7 billion in 1982. Much of it is aimed at preventing competitors from stealing proprietary information about product design, manufacturing techniques and marketing strategies. Companies install electronic locks that that can be opened only with card-shaped "keys." Sensitive reports are circulated on a strict "need to know" basis. Workers are subjected to intensive background checks that include lie-detector tests and investigations by private detectives.

Such precautions and even more extreme ones do not mean that U.S. businessmen are succumbing to a kind of mass paranoia. So far, no one is known to have tapped a rival's computer over long-distance telephone lines, like Milwaukee's schoolboy 414 Gang. But the fact is that many companies, especially those in highly competitive industries, are frequently the targets of espionage activities.

Usually such intelligence gathering is done legally, if deviously, by searching trade journals or eavesdropping on conversations in airport waiting rooms. Other times it is more blatant. Tennant, a maker of floor-maintenance equipment, was awarded $500,000 in damages last April from a competitor, Advance Machine. Two managers of the rival firm admitted sifting through trash containers outside Tennant's Oakland, Calif., office for sales leads. General Motors transplanted a grove of 30-ft. evergreens to block a favored vantage point of photographers trying to shoot long-range pictures of new models at its Milford, Mich., test track.

Few companies have been as persistent in cracking a case of industrial espionage as Rohm & Haas, a Philadelphia chemical manufacturer. It hired a private-detective agency and spent nearly five years tracking down the theft of a secret formula used to make latex paints. The search led to Australia, where Rohm & Haas found a firm that was duplicating its product "molecule for molecule," and then back to the U.S., where a former employee was finally detained last May after a high-speed, wrong-way car chase on a Manhattan parkway. Explaining the investigation as "perfectly consistent" with the company's security measures, Rohm & Haas Spokesman Jack Pounds says simply: "We have a lot of secrets."

Workers, especially executives, who change jobs are the biggest source of company leaks. The problem is especially acute in the electronics industry. In California's Silicon Valley, job turnover averaged 24% last year. Observes one local executive recruiter: "There's a lot of greed out there. If you can get into the right situation, you're an instant millionaire."

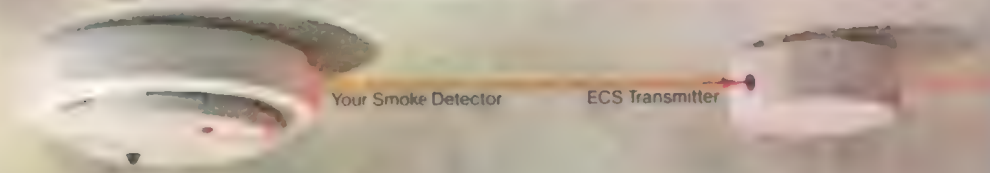
To reduce the amount of information that walks out the door, companies are enforcing nondisclosure agreements that prevent workers from taking secrets with them to a new job. It is not easy. Points out California Attorney James Pooley: "The most difficult area the courts have to grapple with is the distinction between your ideas and the company's property." Texas Instruments sued ten employees who left to start Compaq Computer, even though the Compaq machine, a portable that works like an IBM Personal Computer, does not use the same operating systems or software as the T.I. machines. Compaq retaliated with a $60 million suit charging Texas Instruments with restraint of trade.

IBM is perhaps the most fiercely protective company in the U.S. In a booklet distributed to employees, Chairman John Opel warns, "IBM increasingly is a target for people interested in illicitly acquiring significant business secrets. Over the years, there have been a number of actual thefts." The booklet describes an elaborate method of protecting company assets, including a four-level system for classifying documents and computer data from "IBM Internal Use Only" to "Registered IBM Confidential." This spring IBM took three senior executives to court for revealing privileged information

IBM is just as tough on outside suppliers. While developing software for the Personal Computer, workers at Peachtree Software in Atlanta began to refer to the company by another three initials, KGB, after IBM ordered the installation of paper shredders and locked security areas Microsoft, which also developed software programs for the PC, had to stiffen its procedures after IBM conducted an unannounced inspection and discovered that part of the then secret computer had been temporarily left unguarded

Even IBM, though, could learn something from Kentucky Fried Chicken. Only two executives are entrusted with access to the recipe for Colonel Harland Sanders' original blend of eleven herbs and spices that gives the chicken its distinctive taste. To get at the formula, either man must first use a secret key to open a strongbox that contains a combination Then they use the combination to open a vault at the Louisville headquarters that holds a fireproof safe. After opening the safe, they face a strongbox with another combination lock. The handwritten recipe is inside the box. In one final attempt to thwart thievery, the combination to the last lock is concealed in an executive's memory. —*By Alexander L. Taylor III. Reported by Bruce van Voorst/New York, with other bureaus*

# Your smoke detector alone can't protect you. It's useless the moment you leave home.

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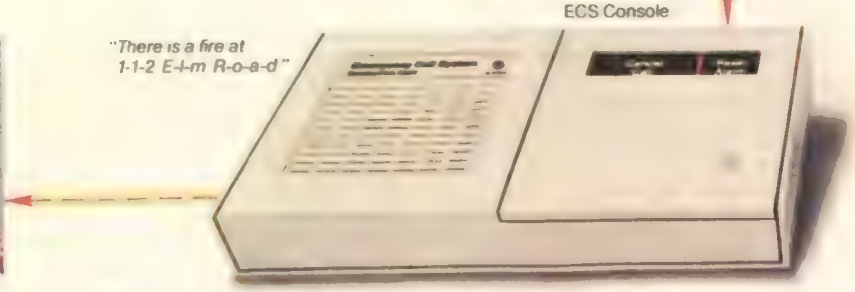



*Consult your fire department on local laws governing calls made by automatic dialing devices to emergency numbers. Product may not be available for sale in all locations.

# The Chips Are Flying Again

*Manufacturers race to fill orders in a $14.6 billion market*

After two years of sputtering sales, U.S. manufacturers of semiconductor chips, which form the core of computers and all other electronic products, are coming on strong once again. Chip orders reached $830 million in July, up 70% from a year ago. The phenomenal demand for personal computers has powered much of the semiconductor surge, but big orders are also coming from the manufacturers that use chips in telecommunications products, photocopiers, autos and military equipment like missile-control panels. Says Gary Arnold, National Semiconductor's chief financial officer: "We're seeing the strongest and broadest uptick in the history of the company."

The turnaround came so swiftly that the chipmakers are struggling to meet demand. Orders are running 50% ahead of shipments. If that continues, some electronics companies, particularly the many firms trying to break into the personal-computer business, may be unable to get enough chips. Already, Motorola and Intel have had to allocate supplies of some of their chips among competing customers. Says William Davidow, a senior vice president at Intel: "We're going to be living with considerable shortages for the next year or so."

The only substantial weak spot remaining for semiconductor manufacturers is in sales of ROM (for read-only memory) chips, which are commonly used in video games. The chipmakers are stuck with huge inventories of ROMs because of the slump in games sales.

The scramble for many other kinds of chips is reminiscent of the shortages that developed in the late 1970s. During the 1973-75 recession, U.S. chipmakers cut back their spending on new plants and equipment, and when the economy recovered, they did not have enough capacity to satisfy a sharp rise in demand. As a result, Japanese companies were able to take away customers and become a major force in the chip market. Between 1975 and 1982, Japan's share of world semiconductor sales jumped from 21% to 34%, according to Dataquest, a California research firm.

This time around, many U.S. companies, including Intel, Advanced Micro Devices and the Mostek unit of United Technologies, continued to build new plants even as the recession unfolded. For that reason, they hope they can boost production as quickly as the Japanese can. At the moment, the Japanese semiconductor companies are also having trouble meeting demand for chips by customers in their own country.

One of the fiercest U.S.-Japanese contests will be in the production of memory chips, which accounted for 22% of last year's $14.6 billion in semiconductor sales worldwide. Japanese companies startled the U.S. industry by capturing 70% of the market for the bestselling 64K RAM (for random-access memory), a chip that can store 65,536 bits of information. Now the battlefront is moving to the next generation of chips: a 256K RAM, which has four times the memory capacity of the 64K and is expected to generate annual sales of up to $3.5 billion by 1987. At least six Japanese companies, led by Hitachi and Fujitsu, have shown samples of the 256K to customers. Several American firms, including Motorola, Texas Instruments and Mostek are gearing up to challenge the Japanese, but the leading contender is a newcomer to the chip wars, the Western Electric subsidiary of A T & T. Until now, Western Electric has produced chips only for its internal use in building telephone equipment or for the Government.

Western Electric advertisements proclaim that its 256K RAM is "shattering the myth that America has fallen behind in microelectronics technology." The company has vast financial resources and unquestioned technological prowess, but skeptics wonder if it has enough marketing skill for the fast-moving chip competition. Asks George Gilder in *Release 1.0*, an electronics-industry newsletter: "Can a monopoly-coddled monster find happiness in the merchant semiconductor market? Can an elephant play jacks?"

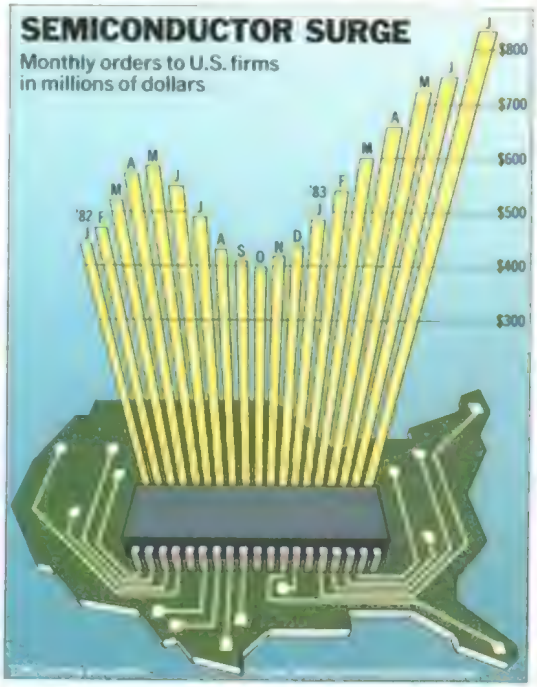
American firms are still far ahead in sales of microprocessors, chips that can perform computations and manipulate information, rather than just store it. In this market, the showdown is between Intel and Motorola. Intel may pull away because of its new alliance with IBM, the world's largest computer manufacturer. Last December, IBM bought 12% of Intel for $250 million, and this summer it increased its share to 13.7%. When IBM designed its immensely popular personal computer, the company chose an Intel microprocessor to be the heart of the machine. Because many companies are coming out with personal computers designed to use the same programs as the IBM machine, Intel's microprocessor sales have exploded.

The chipmakers are looking ahead to production of a 32-bit microprocessor, which is expected to have its peak sales in about five years and has twice the computational power of the 16-bit chip that is the current industry pacesetter. Western Electric, Hewlett-Packard and NCR Corp. have already unveiled 32-bit chips in hopes of passing Intel and Motorola in the microprocessor race.

In the long run, the most successful chipmakers may be the companies that can switch quickly to a new manufacturing process that promises to revolutionize the way chips are made. Known as CMOS (for complementary metal oxide semiconductor), the technique produces chips that require much less electric power than standard models, generate less heat and can better tolerate changes in temperature. Such chips are ideal for small, portable computers, televisions, radios and tape players that run on batteries. Because Japan dominates world sales of many of these miniature electronic products, the country has taken an early lead in producing CMOS chips. But U.S. manufacturers are investing heavily in the new technology to keep from being left behind. Says Intel's Davidow: "Within five years, every product we introduce will be CMOS." Several new semiconductor companies, including Cypress, Zytrex, and Integrated Device Technology, are concentrating on making CMOS chips, hoping to leap ahead of the industry's leaders.

For now, most chipmakers are prospering, but the semiconductor business remains as treacherous as a journey past Darth Vader's Death Star. As technology keeps changing and competition from Japan intensifies, some of today's high-flying companies could be shot down at any time. —*By Charles P. Alexander.*

***Reported by Michael Moritz/San Francisco***



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Minis during a regatta near Newport, R.I.: "And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by"

# Tiny 12s

*America's Cup spawns replicas*

Racing for the America's Cup is no cheap thrill. When the 12-meter sloops *Liberty* and *Australia II* begin tacking toward the Cup this week near Newport, R.I., multimillion-dollar investments will be on the line. With a length of about 65 ft., a sail area of 1,800 sq. ft. and a crew of ten, a yacht of this class needs a captain who is courageous with a checkbook. The *Liberty* and *Australia II* each cost an estimated $500,000 to build, excluding sails.

Boatbuilders, though, have now discovered a way for less wealthy skippers to act out their 12-meter fantasies. Several companies in the U.S. and Europe have sold hundreds of scaled-down versions of the yachts. The boats accommodate just one sailor and carry a price tag of $2,500 to $4,000.

Dock denizens in Newport Beach, Calif., will probably do double takes this week when two of the Lilliputian yachts engage in a mini–America's Cup series. Both boats in the regatta are the products of Illusion 12, a San Diego–based company that has sold 72 of its $3,520 mini-12s since it began producing them under license from a British firm in April. Says Richard Seay, a partner in the firm: "The boat is called the Illusion because if you didn't see the skipper's head poking above deck, you'd think it was an actual 12-meter."

Modeled on *Courageous*, the America's Cup winner in 1974 and 1977, the little Illusion has the feel of a big boat. Most one-man competitive craft like the Force Five (price: $1,925) are faster than the mini-12s, but they are lightweight and prone to tipping. The mini-12s have keels weighted with lead ballast to make them self-righting. So instead of hanging out over the side to keep the boat upright in a stiff breeze, the skipper stays tucked inside the cockpit in roughly the position of someone sitting on a chaise longue. He steers the boat with a foot bar. In addition, the mini-12s boast more sails and ways to adjust them than most small boats. Besides carrying a mainsail and a Genoa jib, a mini-12 can hoist a spinnaker, those colorful parachute-like sails flown when a ship sails downwind.

Illusion 12's Seay got the idea in January at a London boat show, where he discovered that a company in Britain had built commercially successful America's Cup mini-replicas. Says he: "This thing was going like brushfire in Europe, so I decided to get into it." Seay estimates that about 500 Illusions have been sold worldwide, including South Africa, New Zealand and Australia. About 15 mini-12 skippers met for a regatta last month at Cowes, England.

The race to market mini-12s in the U.S., where several hundred of the boats have been sold, has led to some feisty competition off the water as well. The San Rafael, Calif., firm of Millimeter offers a mini-12 ready-to-sail for $2,495 or in kit form for $1,550 without sails or deck hardware. Millimeter President John Taylor considers his design superior to other replicas. Says he: "Our boat is faster than the Illusion. It sails better and has cleaner lines." His company has delivered 35 boats and taken orders for 50 more. Another California firm, Svendson's Boat Works of Alameda, imports the $4,000, 10-ft. Mini Zwolfer from West Germany. "The other boats are basically toys," sniffs Ralf Morgan, Svendson's general manager. "Ours is the original high-tech boat."

Most mini-12s have a dozen or so adjustable pulleys and winches that make them alluring to seamen who like to fine-tune the sails. "These are established sailors who want to race one-on-one," explains Gould Ryder, vice president of Ventura Yacht Services in Port Washington, N.Y., which sells the Illusion. "It's a tactical boat more than a muscle boat. You don't do anything overly strenuous, and you can't yell at the crew because you do everything yourself." Mini-12 skippers may be yelling anyway if the Aussies win the America's Cup in their radically designed yacht. No one yet makes a replica of the Australian sloop, with its controversial winged keel ■

# Selling Relief

*Big bucks from bad backs*

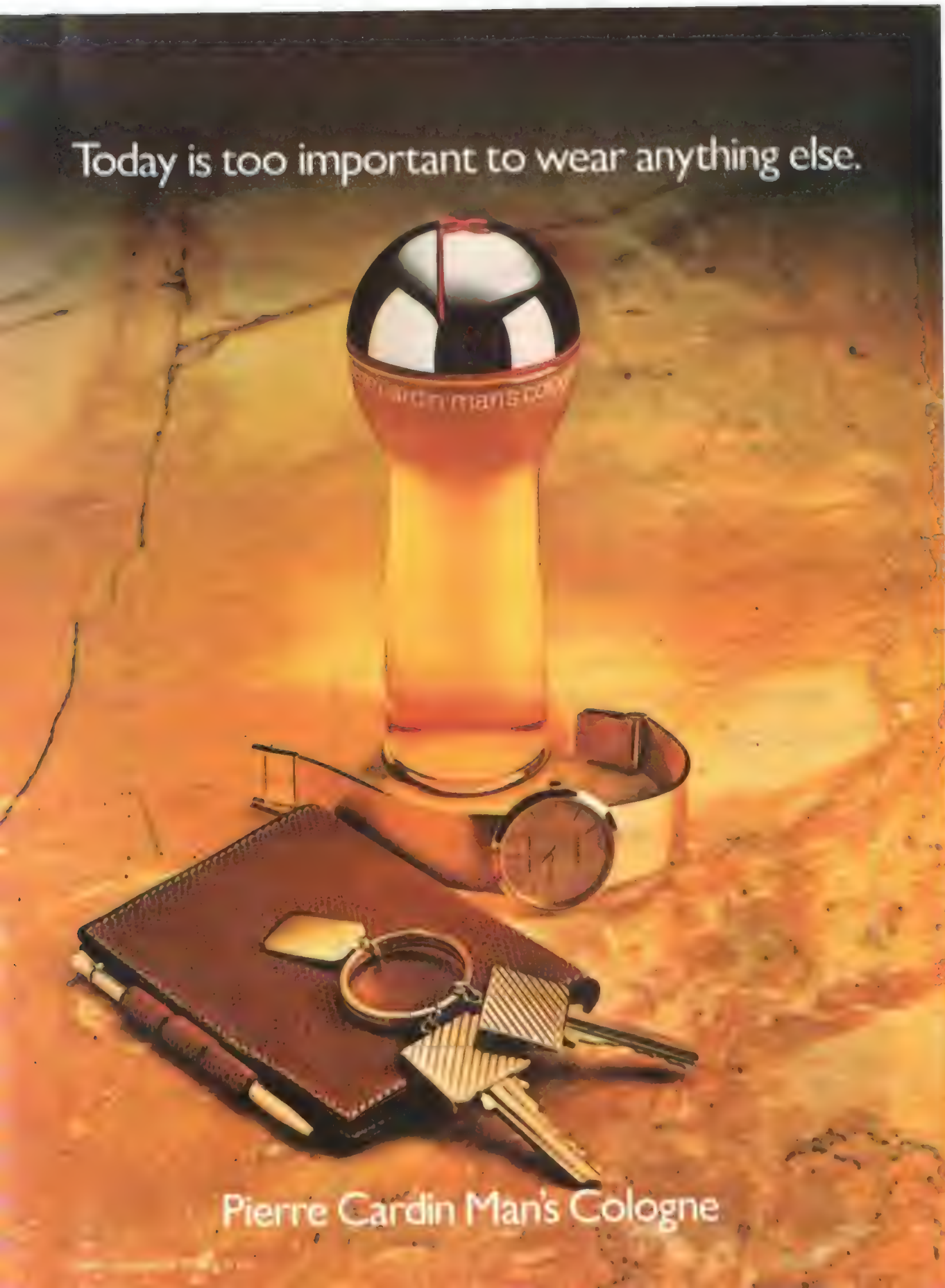
The tens of millions of Americans who suffer sporadic or chronic backaches spent some $5 billion last year for treatments, ranging from surgery to bone-rattling manipulations. Many people will try almost anything to get relief. They will hang upside down, or turn to acupuncture and electric stimulation. Some sufferers have invested in sandals covered with tiny bumps designed to massage the nerves in their feet as a way of easing back pain.

Such desperation has spurred the ingenuity of tinkerers and entrepreneurs, who are bringing out an astonishing array of chairs, pillows, massagers, stimulators and other back aids. The devices can now be found not only in medical-supply stores but also in sporting-goods and health-food shops and even department stores. In Needham Heights, Mass., a Boston suburb, Jeffrey Grossman has opened the Back Store, which he claims is "the first shop in the country to specialize solely in back-relief equipment." In its first nine months, he says, the one-room operation had sales of $500,000. Grossman predicts that revenues will reach $1 million next year, and he has visions of franchising his store across the U.S.

One of the most popular, and controversial, types of back-relief products is so-called gravity-inversion equipment, which began selling fast after Richard Gere was shown hanging heels over head in the 1980 film *American Gigolo*. Gravity Guidance of Pasadena, Calif., introduced the first inversion product: ankle straps now known as Gravity Boots (price: $60 to $84) that

Trying out a Balans chair at the Back Store

*A market for tinkerers and entrepreneurs.*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"a trip that must be taken" (Christian Science Monitor)

"a masterpiece" (Robert Penn Warren)

WILLIAM LEAST HEAT MOON

# Blue Highways

## A JOURNEY INTO AMERICA

Illustrated with photographs
An Atlantic Monthly Press Book
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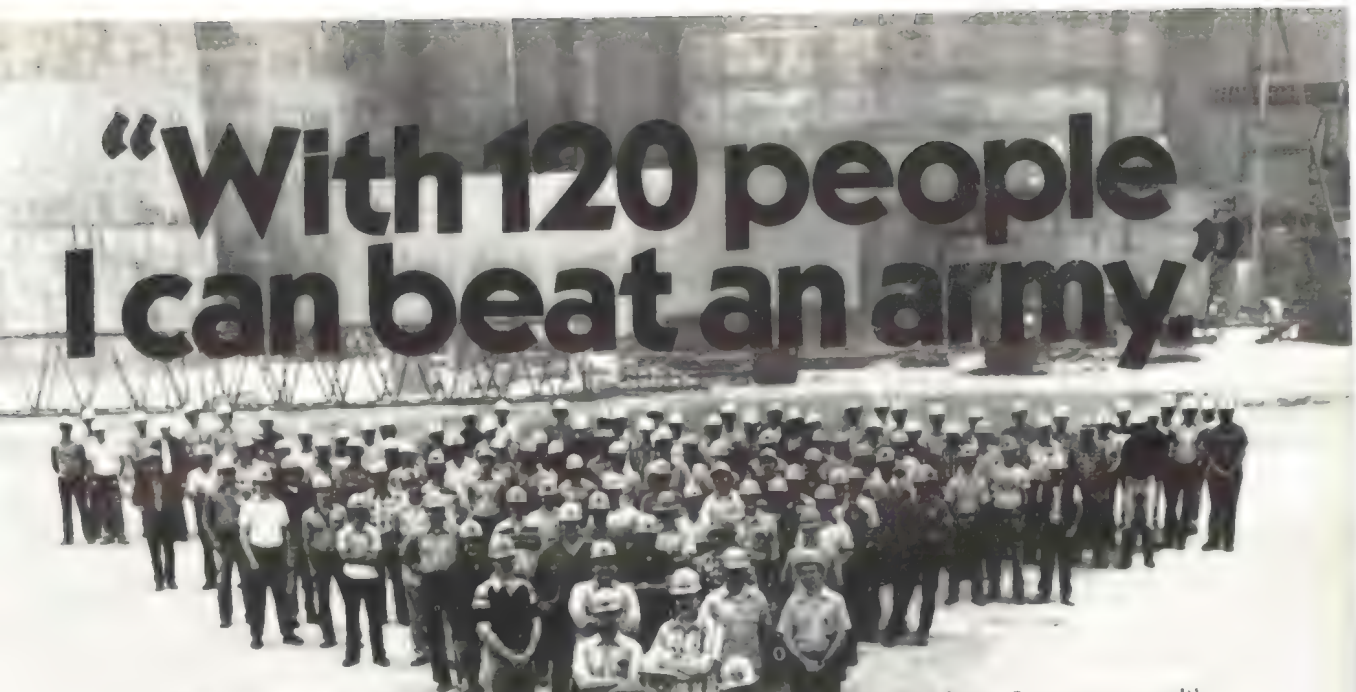

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"Have the Nuclear Regulatory Commission approve it every step of the way.

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Commonwealth Edison

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"When I look at other nuclear power plants going up today, I see a single unit costing up to three or four billion dollars.

"Ours cost less than half.

"For my money, and your money, that's doing the job right."

Commonwealth Edison
Doing things right.
*And proud of it.*

12 YEAR OLD BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY, 86.8 PROOF. BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND. IMPORTED BY SOMERSET IMPORTERS, LTD., N.Y. © 1981

enable a sufferer to dangle from a chinning bar and relieve pressure on the spine. To go with the boots, the company sells steel-and-canvas support systems (up to $1,200) that hold users in a topsy-turvy position.

Though researchers at the Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine warned this summer that using inversion gear could be dangerous for people with histories of hypertension, cardiovascular disease, glaucoma and several other ailments, sales have not been hurt much. Gravity Guidance expects its revenues to surge from $12 million in 1982 to at least $25 million this year. The success of the company's products has spawned several imitations, including a Japanese-made device called the Gravitator Inversion Gym, which sells for $498.

People with no desire to hang around may prefer chairs designed to take pressure off the back. Among the hottest sellers are Balans chairs, Norwegian imports that retail for $180 to $550. They are actually stools with a seat and a padded knee rest sloped in a way that forces the user to have proper posture. One Chicago distributor expects to sell 15,000 of the chairs this year, up from less than 1,000 in 1979. Another popular item, particularly favored by truck drivers and police officers, is the Sacro-Ease, a plastic or velour car seat that provides support for the small of the back. Made by McCarty's of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, the Sacro-Ease retails for $68 to $80.

A more exotic approach to alleviating backaches is the transcutaneous nerve stimulator that is made by numerous manufacturers and sells for $500 to $600. Usually clipped onto a belt, the small battery-powered device sends very mild currents through electrodes to the skin. Though the idea seems like quackery, researchers at Montreal's McGill University have found that electrical stimulation helps reduce back pain in two-thirds of patients tested.

Many back-relief products are a bit more mundane. Matrix International of Boston offers the Ma Roller ($19.95), a massaging device that looks like a giant rolling pin with two ridges in the middle. Creative Wood Specialties of Kalamazoo, Mich., has come out with wooden massagers (up to $25) that can be rolled across the back and, for aesthetic value, are carved into the shapes of smiling animals. The moose model is the most popular. Other imaginative offerings include elongated shoehorns ($1) for sufferers who cannot bend over and minitrampolines ($40 to $175) that allow stricken joggers to get their exercise on a soft surface.

Some doctors complain that many home back treatments are a waste of money, but others are more tolerant. Says Augustus White, chief orthopedic surgeon at Boston's Beth Israel Hospital and author of *Your Aching Back*: "There are certainly devices out there that can alleviate back pain." As long as sedentary life-styles continue to put strain on the spine, the back products are likely to keep generating healthy profits for a growing industry. ■

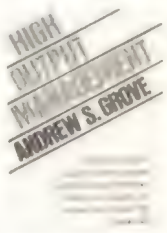
# Book Audits

## HIGH-TECH TIPS

Silicon Valley has become famous for a laid-back corporate-management style that includes hot-tub conferences. Now along comes Andrew Grove, president of Intel, a leading semiconductor maker, with the valley's first primer on business: *High Output Management* (Random House; 235 pages; $16.95).

An executive's most important task is to spur subordinates to peak performance. Grove emphasizes reducing what he calls an employee's CUA factor, for complexity, uncertainty and ambiguity, to improve teamwork and increase productivity. When the CUA factor is unavoidably high, as when an outside executive is hired to run a troubled division, Grove says, the best advice is to cross your fingers and hope for the best.

Money is a critical motivating tool, but it becomes harder to use as employees move up the corporate ladder. Grove proposes a simple test. If an employee considers the absolute amount of a raise important, he is probably motivated by financial needs and will eventually be satisfied. If he is more concerned with the amount of the raise relative to what other workers are getting, he probably views money as a measuring stick of success; he will always be motivated by more money but can never be satisfied.




## HIGH-FLYER'S FALL

The saga of John Z. DeLorean is still unfolding, but the books are already starting to appear. Can the movie be far behind? *Dream Maker* (G.P. Putnam; 455 pages; $16.95) by Ivan Fallon and James Srodes was first in the stores. Due out next month is a more authoritative account by Detroit Journalist Hillel Levin, *Grand Delusions* (Viking; 336 pages; $15.95). Levin reveals that while DeLorean's sports-car company was heading toward insolvency, he charged the firm $78,100 for expenses in moving from Detroit to New York City, gave executives credit cards for Tiffany and "21" Club and acquired several expensive sports cars that he lent to relatives.

Levin does not add substantially to the public record about DeLorean's arrest for cocaine dealing, but the author makes a strong case for DeLorean's systematic looting of his infant firm. Levin charges that he used a shell corporation in Geneva called GPD Services to siphon off $17.65 million. No trace of the money has turned up, but the suspicion is that DeLorean walked away with at least some of it.

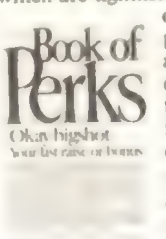
This investigative biography also takes a little of the shine off DeLorean's career at General Motors. Despite his genuine flair for engineering, says the author, DeLorean appropriated other people's achievements for his own. No one who knows will say whether DeLorean quit or was fired in 1973. He had clearly infuriated the GM brass with his high-profile Hollywood lifestyle and outside business interests. But when DeLorean left, he did not do badly. Levin reports that his parting golden handshake with GM included a valuable Cadillac franchise and a year's extension of his $200,000 salary.

## EXECUTIVE FEATHERBEDS

A top salary may be fine, but do not forget the perks. That is the message from Consultant James Baehler in *Book of Perks* (St. Martin's Press; 229 pages; $13.95). The best time to negotiate for more benefits, says Baehler, is just before taking a job because the hiring company values a new executive's services more than his old firm did. The two rules for piling up perquisites: if you do not ask, you do not get, and if you do not know what to ask for, you do not get anything.

To stiffen the spines of the timid, Baehler counsels that perks are "privileges and comforts to which you are properly entitled. There is no way your company can properly compensate you for the hours you work, the stress you must deal with, and the time you spend away from your family."

Baehler examines all the obvious corporate benefits, such as health care and extra vacation time. But he also looks at the more obscure ones. Some favorites: reimbursement for entertaining at home, consultation with company lawyers and "phantom" stock options, which have no expiration date. Baehler scoured proxy statements to identify which industries provide lavish benefits (advertising, investment banking, movies) and which are tightfisted (insurance, farm equipment, food processing). Despite all the talk about club memberships, three-window offices and company cars, Baehler reminds readers, the greatest perk is still money. —*By Alexander L. Taylor III*



# GREAT AIRCRAFT OF HISTORY

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Concorde

Flying Fortress

Lockheed Lightning

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These airplanes are more than the greatest mechanical marvels of their age. They shaped the course of modern history, revolutionized world travel, and pioneered mankind's journey into space.

## From Kitty Hawk to Outer Space

Of course, mankind has yearned to fly since the dawn of history, but it took two ingenious young Americans – the Wright Brothers – to give wings to man's eternal dream of flight. The Wright's rickety, yet soundly-designed **Flyer** actually flew for only 120 feet and 12 seconds. But it marked one of the most important milestones in the history of the human race.

Here, too, is the **Sopwith Camel**, the most successful British fighter of the First World War. It could maneuver with extraordinary speed making it a lethal foe. Indeed, it is a **Sopwith Camel** that is credited with downing the infamous German ace, Manfred von Richtofen, the Red Baron.

Here also is the **Lockheed Lightning.** This is the plane our pilots vowed would "pay 'em back" for Pearl Harbor. And it did – destroying more enemy aircraft in the Pacific than any other fighter!

And never to be forgotten is that modern supersonic marvel, the **Concorde.** This graceful giant is so aerodynamically efficient that it doesn't even require high-lift devices such as wing flaps or slots, which are standard equipment on other planes.

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**Reservation Application** 555

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# How Much Better Twice As Long?

*After eight successful years,* MacNeil-Lehrer *goes to an hour*

Almost from the moment that CBS aired the first half-hour national newscast in 1963, the three commercial networks have yearned to expand their evening news shows to an hour. But affiliate stations repeatedly refused to yield lucrative air time, and the hour daily network newscast remains a daydream. That standoff has given the noncommercial Public Broadcasting Service a chance to top its giant rivals: last week Anchors Robert MacNeil and James Lehrer doubled up their *MacNeil-Lehrer Report*, a nightly half hour on some single topic that was the most widely viewed program on PBS, into a multi-issue roundup. *The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour*. Though envious, the commercial networks applauded. Said NBC News President Reuven Frank: "We hope the hour is so successful that we are forced to emulate it."

Lehrer: striving for perspective

MacNeil: offering an alternative

*An almost ruminative show in a medium of breakneck momentum.*

From its inception in 1975, the *MacNeil-Lehrer Report* was seen by ABC, NBC and CBS as a noncompetitive follow-up to their newscasts. Indeed, some ads for the PBS show even urged viewers to watch a network newscast first. But now, in cities including New York, Washington, Miami and New Orleans, the *NewsHour* airs at the same time as the network shows and seeks to steal some viewers away. Says MacNeil: "We got tired of being only a supplement to the networks, and wanted to become an alternative."

The dual-anchor *NewsHour* premiered the same Labor Day evening that the networks offered solo-anchor shows for the first time since 1976. That singular difference in format, however, seems less striking than two other qualities: the leisurely, almost ruminative pace of the *NewsHour*, *vs.* the breakneck momentum of the commercial networks; and the prominence given to live interviews, *vs.* the commercial networks' almost exclusive reliance on rigorously edited scripts and footage. For all that, the content of the four newscasts last week was similar. All stressed the aftermath of the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines passenger jet, as well as events in Lebanon and Central America. All ran holiday-themed stories about the politically troubled American labor union movement. There were notable differences, of course: the networks played up stories for which they had vivid pictures—the police crackdown against antigovernment demonstrators in Chile, an air raid in Managua by opponents of the Nicaraguan junta. Without comparable footage, the *NewsHour* dealt with these events in a few sentences. Says Lehrer: "The networks will spend $25,000 to rush home a videotape of a building burning in Beirut. We are more interested in perspective."

The enlarged (from 35 to 70) *NewsHour* staff, based in New York City, Washington and Denver, produces documentary reports almost nightly, and can call on freelancers and such sources of footage as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and

# Three for the Money

The faces are different, though not very: the macho Texan on CBS, the winsome South Dakotan on NBC and the urbane Canadian on ABC are all white, lean and youthfully middle-aged; all part their dark, wavy hair on the left. They do vary somewhat in manner: Dan Rather of CBS is intense, Tom Brokaw of NBC is quick to laugh or lament, and Peter Jennings of ABC is elegantly detached. The newscasts that they anchored last week, in heavily promoted head-to-head competition, were almost exactly alike, not only in content but in specific imagery.

The same Korean girl grieved on ABC and NBC; the same act from the Moscow Circus performed on NBC and CBS; predictable American-flag graphics, to illustrate a succession of stories, appeared on ABC and CBS. On Wednesday, a viewer could look from screen to screen and see, simultaneously, three images of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, then three images of Secretary of State George Shultz, then three images of Washington, D.C.

Hundreds of people share in the mounting of a network newscast, which may be the most collaborative enterprise in journalism. Anchors, in the judgment of the most successful of them, Walter Cronkite of CBS, are merely "the familiarity factor, like the typography and makeup of a newspaper." After surveying last week's ballyhooed return to solo anchoring, Cronkite faulted all three networks for "working on appearance rather than substance: if the content is right, it does not matter whether there is one anchor or six." Yet when the shows are so similar, perhaps all that the networks have to sell is Brokaw's lopsided grin, Rather's riveting eyes, or Jennings' meticulously folded breast-pocket handkerchief.

CONSTRUCTION FOR TIME BY MICHAEL WITTE

Preliminary ratings showed little movement from the week before, when CBS led with 26% of the TV audience, while ABC and NBC were roughly tied for second with 20% each. But then, if the promotional hype is discounted, the new season for TV news is not much of a change. Jennings has been anchoring ABC's show for two months, and Brokaw has been NBC's co-anchor (with the ousted Roger Mudd) for more than a year. Rather has been in place since March 1981. CBS News President Van Gordon Sauter cautioned, "There will be a lot of viewer sampling, and we will not know the outcome for a couple of months."

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CHC/11

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CHC/12

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CHC/16

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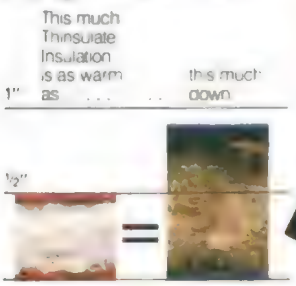


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the British Visnews syndicate. But the show's producers still rely heavily on studio interviews, which TV executives term "talking heads." For some stories that approach is fitting. Says *NewsHour's* Denver-based producer Ken Davis, a transplant from CBS: "The Korean jet story is perfect for us: the networks cannot get cameras in, and what is needed is analysis."

True enough, but American viewers are accustomed to being transported to the scene of the news. The effect of studio interviews is sometimes akin to a televised radio show. Moreover, there are pitfalls in live TV, especially as practiced by the unintrusive interviewers on *NewsHour:* under the permissive guidance of Washington Correspondent Judy Woodruff (who was lured from NBC), a discussion of President Reagan's proposed legislation to correct sex discrimination turned into an unrestrained attack by two feminist critics.

As with the first editions of almost anything, the opening installments of *NewsHour* were ragged. Admitted Executive Producer Lester Crystal, a former president of NBC News, "There is a great deal of smoothing out to be done." Among the snags: "mini-documentaries" on organ transplants and on the decline of a Kansas City stockyard seemed more like unedited slices of life than stories with news pegs, and "video postcards" of nature scenes and Americana reinforced the show's occasional aura of untimeliness.

DON PERDUE

**Judy Woodruff**

What *NewsHour* lacks in slickness it hopes to make up in spontaneity. It is too soon to tell whether that will satisfy viewers. In overnight ratings from several cities last week, the show held its customary 4% share of the total audience. In New York, where the first half of *NewsHour* was outmatched by the network newscasts, second-half ratings rose substantially. The show has funds to last a year, with $13 million of the $22 million budget coming from AT&T grants. Says Senior Producer Phil Garvin: "We do not know if the hour show will even exist next year." ABC's *Nightline*, which initially borrowed the *MacNeil-Lehrer Report's* single-topic approach, emphasis on interviews and simple visual style, this April outpaced MacNeil and Lehrer in expanding to a multitopic hour; its ratings have dropped as much as 30%, and its focus has blurred.

The fundamental question that *NewsHour* must answer, for PBS stations that resisted the expansion and for audiences who liked it as it was, is why the producers gambled with a proven success. MacNeil admits to having felt personally "confined" by the old format. Says he: "The half hour had a clear role, but it was always intended as just a foot in the door." Now that the door is open the show must trace a clear path. —*By William A. Henry III. Reported by Richard Bruns/New York, with other bureaus*

# Video

## And Now, Heeeeere's Alan!

THICKE OF THE NIGHT. *Weeknights, Syndicated, 11:30 p.m. E.D.T.*

Half past eleven. Yawn. Brush teeth. Ready for bed. Let's see, what to watch, what to watch? There's always Johnny. Wonder who's on? Not Charles Nelson Reilly and Charo again. *Nightline*? Nope, too heavy. *Kojak* rerun? Nah, seen that one. What's this? *Thicke of the Night*? What kind of name is that? Oh, yeah, isn't he that Canadian guy who was supposed to challenge Carson? A comedy-variety show. Hmmm. Let's have a look.

Beginning last week late-night viewers across the country had the chance to do just that. Delivered by satellite five nights a week to a syndicate of 124 stations, *Thicke of the Night* is a dizzy 90-minute circus with Alan Thicke as an amiable ringmaster. Heavily hyped in print ads and on billboards, the show was put together by ex-NBC President Fred Silverman, who is betting that Carson's bedside manner is growing passé for children of the TV generation.

The format devised by Silverman and Thicke seems designed to be all things to all young people. It attempts to combine the insouciance of David Letterman with Carson's unflappability, mixed with generous helpings of *Saturday Night Live's* repertory company and rock music, plus the shtiks and skits of *SCTV*. The show's symbolically apt set, with its crisscross scaffolding, tacky colors and potted ferns, is a hotel-lobby hodgepodge.

Thicke, 35, who settled in Los Angeles in 1970, is a man of many hyphens: comedy writer-producer-singer-songwriter. Until last December, he still commuted to Vancouver to tape his highly popular Canadian daytime talk show. Thicke is a performer who can do everything, kind of. On his new show he sings and plays the guitar like a grownup Rick Springfield. As a conversationalist he can be gently witty, without Letterman's sting or Carson's quickness. "I'm cool in the McLuhan sense," he says. Describing himself as an Everyman, he is uncomfortable with the label of comic: "I'd rather be the genial host at the party."

Between all-too-predictable guests last week (Joan Collins, Erik Estrada), Thicke unveiled his regular troupe of sketch performers. Except for the razor-sharp cynicism of angular Richard Belzer and the loudly self-absorbed improvisations of Gilbert Gottfried, they came off as Not-Ready-Even-for-Late-Night Players. More promising are such regular features as Pipeline, a takeoff of *Nightline*, which last week examined a prison that had gone condo, and Flick of the Night, which overdubs old film clips with irreverent irrelevancies. The bookings may also improve. Already taped are interviews with less overexposed celebs like Lana Turner.

Filling up 90 minutes nightly is a Sisyphean task. Several times last week the final 15 minutes degenerated into a painful post-mortem of the previous hour and 15. Early shares in selected cities averaged about 8 compared with Carson's 20. Advertisers apparently remain confident: according to Silverman, national spots are already sold out through March. But to relieve late-night audience ennui, the show must first cure its own schizophrenia. Notes Thicke: "It will take about six to eight weeks to find a groove that is comfortable. Variety is fine, but we have a little too much variety." —*By Richard Stengel*

ROY COVER—101

**Thicke interviewing Lana Turner: gently witty, without Letterman's sting or Carson's quickness**

*A circus that needs to cure its own schizophrenia before trying to relieve late-night ennui.*

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D.C.

**Manet's *A Bar at the Folies-Bergère*, 1881-82, and right, *The Railroad*, 1872-73: in the maze of nuance, the city's high artifice**

# Art

## The Most Parisian of Them All

*At the Metropolitan, the urbane, formal mastery of Manet*

When Edouard Manet died of tertiary syphilis in 1883 at the age of 51, Emile Zola and Claude Monet helped carry his coffin to the grave. In life, his milieu had included nearly every French artist of significance, along with writers of the stature of Charles Baudelaire and Stéphane Mallarmé; the latter called him "goat-footed, a virile innocence in beige overcoat, beard and thin blond hair, graying with wit." Dressed to the nines, Manet was celebrated as a dandy in that city of dandies, Paris. To read his friends and admirers, you would suppose that he never uttered a pompous word. His sense of measure, corrected by self-doubt, found expression in a sweet offhandedness. "Conciseness in art is a necessity and a grace," he told a younger painter . . . "Cultivate your memory; for nature will never give you more than information . . . No set pieces! Please, no set pieces!"

He made no bones about hating the country. His life and work amount to a definition of urbanity. Paris is unthinkable without Manet; Manet unimaginable without Paris. Both were joined again last spring in a centenary exhibition at the Grand Palais. The retrospective was curated by two art historians, Françoise Cachin, of the Musée d'Orsay in Paris, and Charles Moffett, until recently curator of European paintings at the Metropolitan in New York City. Last week "Manet, 1832-1883" arrived at the Met: 95 paintings, 45 drawings, and prints. It has been shorn of two key paintings, the *Olympia* and the *Déjeuner sur l'Herbe*—a defensible loss, in view of their unique importance and the risks of transatlantic flight. This gap does not matter in the end. The Manet show is a triumph, a brilliant conjunction of scholarship and curatorial intelligence with the work of an exceptional artist. It is what institutions like the Met are for. It will enrich our understanding not only of Manet, but of his entire context in 19th century French painting.

An artist of Manet's order has many profiles, not all of them visible at the same moment. Fifteen years ago, it was more or less obligatory for American critics to focus on the "radical" formal aspects of Manet's work and, in particular, on his use of flat (or at least shallow) pictorial space. Lone figures like *The Fifer* and *Matador Saluting* were posed against a background too flat to be a room, too brown to be outdoors; it was no more than a neutral backdrop, an exaggerated version of the depthless space behind Velásquez's portraits and some of Goya's. This concern for silhouette and two-dimensional compression could be seen as the progressive missing link between illusion and the flatness of classical modernism. Thus it tended to monopolize discussions of Manet and, on the side, to exaggerate the importance of some of his "flatter" paintings, which are not always his best.

**The Fifer, 1866: the stripe makes the boy**

MUSÉE D'ORSAY, PARIS

Today, surrounded by art that rejects formal grace in the interest of narrative, contradiction and hyperbole, we are conditioned to see a different Manet. In eyes that have viewed De Chirico's train stations, for instance, Manet's painting of a woman and a child at the Gare St.-Lazare acquires a strangeness that contradicts his intention of painting a peaceful urban scene. The grown woman stares at the painter, the little girl turns her back and gazes raptly through the iron bars into an industrial future, full of clamor and swift disjunction. For each phase of modernism there is a new Manet, and one may predict that the greatest effect of the Met show will be not on the New York public but on the artists once more.

Manet's greatness as a formal artist, and no other word for his achievement will do, is not to be predicated solely on the way his work anticipated the desires of later painters. The paintings, seen in themselves, do not look so very flat anyway. As Art Historian Anne Coffin Hanson points out in one of the catalogue's searching essays, they reproduce flatter than they are. In reality, "surface qualities come into play . . . It is as though the artist had discovered a means of simultaneously combining touch and sight."

Manet's sense of touch was extraordinary, but its bravura passages are in the details: how the generalized bagginess of a trouser leg, for instance, rendered in flat, thin paint and firmed up with swift daubs of darker tone in the folds, contrasts with

the thick, creamy white directional brush strokes that model the curve of a spat. The ceaseless, intelligent play of flat and round, thick and thin, "slow" and "fast" passages of paint is what gives Manet's surface its probing liveliness. There is nothing "miraculous" about it, but it was not the result of a mechanically acquired technique either. It is there because, in his best work, Manet's inquisitiveness never failed him; every inch of surface records an active desire to see and then find the proper translation of sight into mark.

Of *The Fifer*, 1866, Zola remarked that Manet did not shrink from "the abruptness of nature": "His whole being bids him to see in patches, in simple elements charged with energy." The same claims would be made by the postimpressionists—patch and discontinuity, "arrangement" as against continuous modeling. If *The Fifer* were a little more abstract, more "Japanese," it would almost be a Van Gogh. At times, Manet's tact in balancing the decorative and the real almost passes belief, an example being the black stripe on the fifer's right leg—swelling and closing with negligent grace, extending the black of the tunic only to stop it an interval above the foot.

If Manet was not exactly a modernist, he was certainly not an impressionist. He never exhibited with the impressionist group; his aims were not compatible with theirs, much as they respected one another. Manet's firmly built structures of light and dark were mostly done indoors, after many preliminary studies; they have the formal diction of studio art, not the light, open qualities of plein-air painting. Atmosphere and local color were not his prime issues. And when he took what seems, on first glance, an "impressionist" subject, he was apt to load it with ironies and contradictions until its straightforwardness evaporated.

*The Balcony*, 1868-69, is such a work. If this is a genre scene—well-off young people looking from a balcony into a street—it is a most peculiar one: a painting of a lapse in conversation. It is in fact a portrait of three of Manet's friends, including the painter Berthe Morisot on the left. Its friezelike stylization looks extreme to us and seemed absurd to critics 115 years ago. The color is almost a put-on, a *blague*, as such effronteries were called in the cafés of the day: the raucous, arsenical green of the shutters and iron balcony set so brusquely against the man's blue cravat and the tumbling white curds of the women's gowns. The formal rhymes within this gross dissonance seem deliberately mincing, as when the branches of the hydrangea on the left echo the angle of the balcony struts.

These are not the comments on Nature and Culture one expects a Monet or a Renoir to make, but disjuncture is part of the content of Manet's art. Time and again it brings a message, which he was among the first artists to deduce from the cultural compression of city life in the 19th century and which has become a shibboleth in the late 20th: that the very unnaturalness of urban life is best resolved in high style and detachment. Manet's urbanity can be fully savored only in contrast with its opposite, the sentimental love of the pastoral that filled the breast of the average culture consumer in his day. There is much in common between Flaubert, constructing the provincial mediocrity of Emma Bovary's life from a thousand icily observed details, and Manet, surrounding the blank-faced barmaid in *A Bar at the Folies-Bergère*, 1881-82, with a labyrinth of glitter, nuance and reflection. Detail contradicts sentiment. The orange glare of the tangerines, the bizarre rhyme between the green crème de menthe bottle on the counter and the green boots of an acrobat whose legs make their tiny intrusion into the top left corner: such things maintain the surface and keep us from empathizing with the bored blond.

COLLECTION REMOTOR

***Self-Portrait with a Palette:*** **a sweet offhandedness**

Manet was no "social realist"; unlike Courbet, he was not on the lookout for allegories within reality. He paints a street singer, but she is his favorite model, Victorine Meurent (who posed for the *Olympia*), and her taupe dress is far too fashionable ever to have been worn by a musical beggar, while her hat, a studio prop that recurs in the *Déjeuner sur l'Herbe*, is that of a male student in Paris. Or he renders her again in the preposterously unsuitable guise of an *espada*, a matador, posed in the bull ring: a transvestism, a play with notions of machismo, that insists on the artificiality of art.

The most famous example of Manet's contrariness is, of course, the *Déjeuner*: two women—one completely naked, the other virtually so—and two clothed men, occupying the foreground of a sketchily painted Arcadian landscape. We have been taught to see its allusions stick out like elbows (here a homage to Giorgione, there a quotation from Marcantonio Raimondi), but what infuriated the audience at the Salon des Refusés in 1863, and has caused so many gallons of ink to be spilled on it since, is its insolubility as narrative. An "uncouth riddle," one critic called it. What are those people doing? One modernist answer is that they are busy being in a painting. But, as Curator Cachin shows in her catalogue note's meticulous and witty unskeining of *Déjeuner*, there is far more to it than that

The painting has the quality of farce, presented in the guise of a Second Empire pictorial machine. At the same time it is intensely serious (as farce can be), and one of the victims of its seriousness is the stereotype of the nude. Manet invariably painted women as equal beings, not as denatured objects of allure. Victorine, the model, is clearly a model doing a professional stint; the illusions of the salon body, timelessness and glamour, are no longer properties of nakedness. Other artists painted nymphs as whores; it took Manet, in the *Olympia*, to paint a whore as her own person, staring back at the voyeurs, restricting the offer to a transaction. Here, as in paintings of women who were not models (like Berthe Morisot, whose shadowed and inward-turning beauty Manet could portray as the index of thought), one sees him inventing the image of the "modern" woman. It was there to be seen; but that is true of any prophecy. —***By Robert Hughes***

**A *blague* in arsenical green: *The Balcony*, 1868-69**

MUSÉE D'ORSAY PARIS

# People

She was known to millions of TV viewers as Kitten, the youngest member of the Anderson family on *Father Knows Best*. But when the program ended its run in 1960 after six years, **Lauren Chapin,** now 38, lost a lot more than a dad who could cope wisely with any domestic crisis. Out of work and spurned by her alcoholic mother, Chapin spent the next 15 years in a twilight zone of casual sex, drugs and jail for forgery. Then, one epochal day, she walked into the Eagle's Nest church in Irvine, Calif. She recalls, "When the pastor said, 'Now if anybody here wants to give their life to the Lord, please stand up and come to the altar,' I didn't hesitate. That was it." She now has a new life as an evangelist. These days, Chapin is more concerned with the human family than the Anderson family. Says she: "God's love is the most complete love, and I think that's what I was looking for."

■

Chapin spreading the word at the Eagle's Nest church

Cosell: adenoidal apology

**Howard Cosell,** 63, is not exactly the penitent type, but there he was on the phone last week apologizing to the Rev. **Joseph Lowery,** president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Cosell's offense: during ABC's Monday-night broadcast of a football game between the Washington Redskins and the Dallas Cowboys, he referred to **Alvin Garrett,** a black wide receiver for the Redskins, as "that little monkey." Cosell's remark "was a slip that reflected a thought," said an incensed Lowery. Cosell, who at first denied the comment, was less abject than adenoidal, even though his remark had lit up the network's switchboard with angry calls. On his daily ABC radio show, Supermouth expressed his admiration for Garrett and noted, accurately, that some of his best friends were black, including **Muhammad Ali, Willie Stargell** and **Sugar Ray Leonard.** "I was bragging on him [Garrett] with affection," spouted the righteous sportscaster, adding, "My record as far as race relations is supreme."

■

In keeping with Marxist-Leninist principles, the judges' guidelines emphasized intelligence and morals over beauty. But the 21-year-old winner, **Lidia Wasiak** (35-24-36), is a knockout by any ideological standard. The competition for Poland's first beauty queen in 25 years was held last week at Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science, where Wasiak won the crown that opens the way to the Miss World contest this November in London. A crowd of 4,000 watched their comely comrades parade across the stage in regional costumes, evening gowns and finally, in an inescapable concession to bourgeois tradition, bikinis. Miss Polonia 1983 already has a flair for the banalities of beauty-queen lingo. "It's wonderful," said Wasiak. "My life will certainly change, but I wouldn't like it to change too much."

Wasiak: body politic

■

He may have played the voice of God in the 1966 movie *The Bible*, but Director **John Huston,** 77, cannot move mountains. So last month Huston moved to Cuernavaca, Mexico, in the shadow of Popocatepetl, site of his new epic, *Under the Volcano*. The film, which stars **Albert Finney, Jacqueline Bisset** and **Anthony Andrews,** takes place during a single day in 1938, mostly inside the head of its drunken protagonist. "The consul is the most complicated character I've ever had in a film," says Huston. "He's like a Churchill gone bad, a great man with a flaw." Bisset was less awed by her part, as the consul's ex-wife, than by her boss. "The thing that makes one so frightened is that one has such a great desire to please him," she says, recalling her first meeting with Huston. "I felt like I had three or four Ping-Pong balls in my mouth at all times." —*By Guy D. Garcia*

Huston looming over Andrews, Bisset and Finney in Cuernavaca

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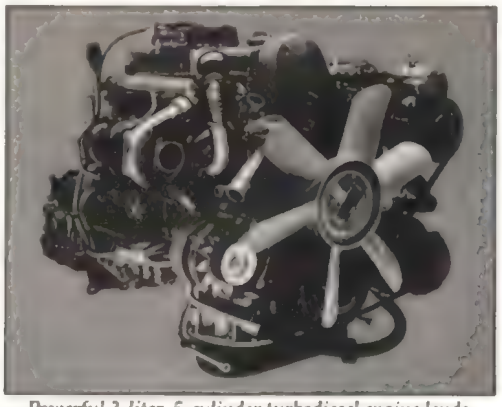

*Powerful 3-liter, 5-cylinder turbodiesel engine lends the 300D unrivaled performance.*

Circulating for 12 continuous hours at an *average* of 195 mph, the C-111/3 and its amazing new power plant proceeded to establish nine new world speed and endurance records. No diesel had ever gone this far, this fast before. And perhaps no record-setter had ever run so frugally before. The C-111/3's fuel mileage for 12 hours at almost 200 mph: 14.7 mpg.

The point had been made. The performance diesel engine was proven. Sufficiently so that its design was then carried over to the production line virtually intact. And is now found beneath the hood of the 300D Turbodiesel Sedan shown here.

The result is the best-performing production diesel automobile in America, if not the world. Generating vivid acceleration and muscular passing power; cruising ease all but indistinguishable from gasoline-powered cars; and EPA fuel mileage figures of 27 mpg city est. and 33 hwy.*

### Chassis to match

The 300D's engine performance is complemented by its over-the-road performance.

"The 300D's success in striking a balance between ride, comfort and handling response is equaled by less than a handful of other cars in the world," reports one American automotive journal.

That highlights one key difference between the 300D and common luxury sedans. Another is driving pleasure; this must be one of the *nimblest* 1½-ton automobiles afoot. Its highly refined fully independent suspension system means that you can cover ground quickly in this car–even if the ground is full of chuckholes, sudden curves, or other rude surprises.

The cabin meanwhile affords civilized comfort for five persons. This is more than a matter of trappings and gadgetry. The 300D is a *solid* machine, secure-feeling even in extremes. Careful aerodynamic detailing of the exterior helps keep it almost eerily free of wind noise. Your body is rested in carefully contoured, heavily padded seats specifically designed to cope with the physical stress of prolonged driving.

Amenities are plentiful. Automatic climate control, electronic AM/FM stereo radio and cassette player, electric window lifts–few if any reasonable creature comforts are *not* fitted as standard.

The 300D incorporates 120 safety features as standard equipment as well.

### Proven on paper and on the road

Proof of the 300D's worth can be found on any road in America. It is amplified on paper–in the record that this car has compiled for retaining its value.

After the first three years, in fact, the 300D Turbodiesel Sedan has been shown to retain an average of 80 percent of original value, at retail. Proof, indeed.

*EPA estimate for comparison purposes. The mileage you get may vary with trip length, speed and weather. Actual highway mileage will probably be less.

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# Plugging into the Networks

*Americans with modems swap gossip, recipes, even on-line "sex"*

By day he is a 32-year-old bureaucrat from Queens, N.Y., investigating claims for the Social Security Administration. Each night he is transformed into "Sir Weej," a pseudonymous writer whose breezy essays on music, politics and life in the electronic age have attracted scores of readers. His followers, however, do not look for him on the printed page. Sir Weej's medium is his modem, the book-size box that connects his home computer to his telephone and puts him in touch with similarly equipped people all over the nation. "I feel as though a world has opened here in my living room," he writes in phosphorescent characters on his video monitor. "The amazing thing is that I am no longer talking to myself."

Although Sir Weej, whose real name is Luigi, spends a couple of hours a day hunched over his terminal, he is neither a computer professional nor a thrill-seeking whiz kid. He is just an ordinary citizen who yearns to communicate. Along with tens of thousands of other computer owners who share that urge, Sir Weej has discovered that he can tap into the outside world with his home machine for more than just a peek at stock quotes and airline schedules or an occasional trespass on the turf of the military-industrial complex. Increasingly, as more and more home terminals are hooked into the telephone system, the lines that connect computers are being used for personal networking, carrying the raw materials of human intercourse: gossip, elephant jokes, pesto recipes and even the murmurings of long-distance seductions.

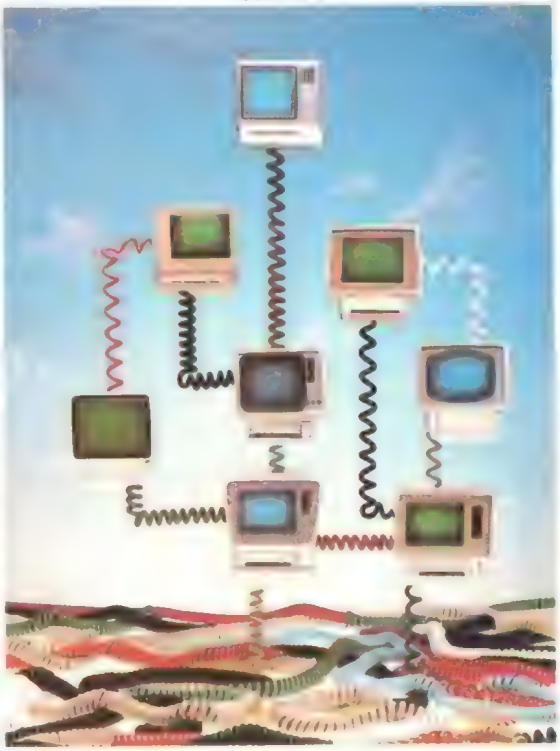
The equipment necessary to play the game can cost less than $300 or more than $5,000 for a de-luxe system that combines computer, modem, printer and disc drives. Once the machinery is installed and the modem plugged in, there are hundreds of computer networks accessible by phone, from bulletin boards geared to specific machines to on-line dating services that anyone can join. The most popular pay-for-connect-time utilities, like The Source (40,000 subscribers) and CompuServe (70,000), advertise in newspapers and computer magazines. These commercial operations offer their subscribers news, horoscopes, games and travel tips. The phone numbers of smaller systems pass by electronic word of mouth. All it takes to get started is one working telephone number; most networks carry extensive lists of other services. One data base in New Jersey offers a catalogue of 1,300 different phone numbers to explore, and many of them attract more than 5,000 calls a year.

At the end of each phone line is a computer that has been programmed to store and display messages. Most of these machines are operated free of charge by a self-appointed system operator (Sysop), who donates his equipment and services out of enthusiasm for this new form of communication. Some, such as Miami Big Apple, TRADE-80 and AMIS (Atari Message and Information System), are for owners of particular computers, offering them a place to trade hardware. The Aviators Bulletin Board (pilots) in Northern California and HEX (handicapped) in Maryland are forums for special groups that want to share experiences.

Attorneys in the Minneapolis–St. Paul area use Lawyers-on-Line to compare notes on troublesome judges. In other cities there are separate systems for astronomers, doctors, photographers, gardeners, senior citizens and gays. There are teen-agers everywhere, swapping software and trading tips to the latest high-tech adventure games. Pirate's Cove, Sherwood Forest and Warlock's Castle are hangouts for hackers and phone phreaks who want to bootleg copyrighted programs or get passwords for the computers at banks, schools or government installations.

Among the most popular systems are the so-called conference trees. Rather than storing messages in the order they were written, tree systems are organized by subject matter. This encourages topic-oriented discussions on anything from college tuitions to Middle East policy. Users start at the "trunk," a list of subjects for debate (NEIGHBORHOOD-POWER, NUCLEAR-ARMS), and climb "branches" of subsidiary messages (GIVE-PEACE-A-CHANCE, NUKE-EM-ALL). As subsequent callers add their own opinions, the trees can grow into dense thickets of give and take. In Santa Cruz, Calif., a conference called START-A-RELIGION began with a manifesto that declared, "Religion is too important to be left to the churches or to the profiteers," and invited tree people to "create one we can be comfortable with." Ten months later, the computer had become so clogged with ideas that the Sysop was forced to delete 95% of the messages to leave room for other users. The discussion eventually evolved into a loosely organized movement called Origins, whose members now meet in Santa Cruz on Sundays for brunch.

DIORAMA BY JAMES HAZE. PHOTO BY VITTORIO SARTOR



Part of the appeal of the computer networks is voyeuristic: like party lines in the early days of telephones, they permit strangers to listen in on personal conversations. Although some may find the fishbowl atmosphere intimidating, others, like Sir Weej, are exhilarated to discover an audience that will respond to their thoughts. "I sense fertile ground here," he says. "I have not felt so connected and vital in a long time."

Inevitably, some telecomputers have discovered ways to use the new medium for the most intimate form of human communication. Subscribers to CompuServe's "Citizen Band" facility have taken to exchanging fantasy sexual scenarios with strangers. "We're dancing in my living room," begins a typical CompuSex seduction. "And I'm unbuttoning your blouse."

Not every CompuServe subscriber is entranced. In the current issue of *Ms.* magazine, Writer Lindsy Van Gelder describes an encounter her twelve- and nine-year-old daughters, masquerading as sophisticated older women, enjoyed with a long-distance correspondent. "I'm French-kissing you now," cooed the would-be seducer. To which the kids promptly typed: "P-tooey!!!" —*By Philip Elmer-DeWitt*

# NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY
## Who Stands Where

**At a time of intense criticism of nuclear-generated electricity, an independent academic study found surprisingly strong support among persons considered well informed on the subject.**

The study was part of a large project directed by Professors Stanley Rothman and S. Robert Lichter and sponsored by the Research Institute of International Change at Columbia University, Smith College, and the Graduate Program in Science, Technology, and Public Policy at George Washington University.

### A survey of scientists

In mid-1980, little more than a year after the accident at Three Mile Island, a detailed questionnaire on energy issues was sent to a purely random sample of: (1) scientists listed in *American Men and Women of Science,* (2) scientists in energy-related disciplines, and (3) scientists in fields closely related to nuclear energy.

Asked how best to proceed with nuclear energy (see Table 1), an overwhelming majority from all groups felt that the nation should continue with the development of nuclear energy.

Table 1
VIEWS OF SCIENTISTS ON HOW TO PROCEED WITH NUCLEAR ENERGY

| Random Sample | Energy Experts | Nuclear Experts | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53% | 70% | 92% | Proceed rapidly |
| 36 | 25 | 8 | Proceed slowly |
| ~ | 1 | 0 | Halt development |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | Dismantle plants |

Most felt we should proceed rapidly.

This high level of support is echoed in Table 2, which notes positive attitudes toward the acceptability of risk posed by nuclear plants; the scientists' personal willingness to have a nuclear plant located where they live; and the scientists' confidence that enough knowledge exists to solve the scien-

Table 2
SCIENTISTS' ATTITUDES ON NUCLEAR ENERGY ISSUES

| Random Sample | Energy Experts | Nuclear Experts | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 65% | ~5% | 99% | Risks acceptable |
| 69 | 80 | 98 | Willing to locate nuclear plants in their cities |
| ~5 | 91 | 100 | Enough knowledge to solve nuclear problems |

tific and technical problems posed by nuclear energy.

### Expanding the study

Such positive results were somewhat surprising to the researchers. They decided to expand their study. This was a time when public concern was high and the nuclear regulatory environment was toughening considerably, so the researchers wondered whether decision makers in the nuclear field would be as wary of nuclear power plants as the man in the street.

To find out, the researchers mailed questionnaires to top decision makers in seven different categories:

- the nuclear power industry
- the financial community
- the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- other regulatory agencies involved with nuclear energy
- members of Congress who were involved with nuclear policy
- outside experts (scientists, social scientists and consultants involved with nuclear energy issues)
- groups with professed anti-nuclear views.

The results were again surprising. As Table 3 indicates, outside experts and financiers were as united in their

Table 3
POLICY PREFERENCES ON NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT

| Anti-Nuclear Groups | Industry | Financiers | NRC | Other Regulators | Congress | Outside Experts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0% | 94% | 94% | 65% | 54% | 40% | 69% | Proceed rapidly |
| 0 | 5 | 6 | 35 | 25 | 40 | 26 | Proceed slowly |
| 33 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 20 | 5 | Halt development |
| 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | Dismantle plants |

support of nuclear energy development as were industry executives. The only significant opposition came from the heads of the anti-nuclear groups. A few members of Congress and some regulators also expressed opposition. (It should be noted that response from Congress was low in number.)

Table 4 reinforces the pattern. Majorities of all decision-making sectors except the anti-nuclear groups believed nuclear plants safe, the risks acceptable, the problems solvable, and they would be willing to live near a reactor.

The questionnaire also sought to learn what potential problems within the industry were considered most serious. Most of the anti-nuclear groups' leaders rated most of the problems as "very serious." None of the problems was considered that serious by a majority of the other decision makers. Only high-level waste disposal was considered very serious by a majority of persons within any of these seven groups.

The Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 has addressed this problem by establishing a procedure and a timetable leading to the safe disposal of nuclear waste. The concept of burying the waste in stable geological formations deep in the earth has been endorsed by the National Academy of Sciences.

Table 4
GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARD NUCLEAR ENERGY

| Anti-Nuclear Groups | Industry | Financiers | NRC | Other Regulators | Congress | Outside Experts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100% | 2% | 0% | 4% | 37% | 25% | 12% | Risks unacceptable |
| 0 | 94 | 61 | 72 | 60 | 44 | 70 | Very confident we can solve problems |
| 100 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 28 | 28 | 5 | Plants unsafe |
| 0 | 97 | 83 | 94 | 60 | 53 | 88 | Would live near reactors |

### What sources can we count on today?

There was more agreement when the leaders were asked which energy sources would make the greatest contributions to our needs by the year 2000. The questionnaire listed 16 possible sources ranging alphabetically from biomass to wind power. As Table 5 illustrates, most groups viewed coal as the primary energy source, followed by oil and then either natural gas, nuclear fission, or conservation. The anti-nuclear groups are the only dissenters, rating conservation as their top choice, solar heat as a major contributor and dismissing nuclear fission altogether. No other group ranks conservation higher than fourth, expects such a significant contribution from solar heat, or writes off nuclear energy altogether.

Table 5
RESOURCES THAT WILL MAKE MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR ENERGY NEEDS

| Anti-Nuclear Groups | Industry | Financiers | NRC | Other Regulators | Congress | Outside Experts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58% | 96% | 78% | 94% | 75% | 91% | 95% | Coal |
| 50 | 57 | 50 | 65 | 84 | 67 | 79 | Oil |
| 42 | 44 | 41 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 67 | Natural gas |
| 0 | 52 | 24 | 28 | 52 | 25 | 44 | Nuclear fission |
| 42 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 2 | Solar heat |
| 100 | 16 | 29 | 19 | 50 | 52 | 48 | Conservation |

The researchers found it especially surprising that government agencies which frequently have been critical of nuclear energy were nevertheless looking to this resource for a large contribution. In fact, the other regulators' projection precisely matched that of the nuclear power industry.

### An ongoing debate

The debate continues over the risks and rewards of nuclear electricity. In the heat of the debate, it's easy to get the impression that almost everyone has turned against nuclear electricity. This study shows that such an impression would be incorrect.

All energy sources have problems—environmental, safety, reliability, cost. Perhaps someday we'll find a perfect energy source, but until then we must provide for America's energy needs with sources we can count on today.


For a full report on the surveys discussed here, send for our free brochure, "Nuclear Electricity—Who Stands Where." Just fill out this coupon and mail it to:

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U.S. COMMITTEE FOR ENERGY AWARENESS

Houston's Kent Wittman muscling up at the Texas Club

Stretching out and loosening up at a San Francisco health club

# Make Way for the New Spartans

*Fitness addicts are changing images as well as bodies*

*"I'm in a special group because I have the discipline to keep myself in top shape. I feel far superior to those who don't take care of their bodies. I'm not scared to do anything, and sometimes I feel insurmountable. I have a right to be proud."*

—Kent Wittman, 27, a banker in Houston

They are still young, although the impertinent encroachments of middle age are beginning to make themselves felt in lungs and limbs. Deskbound by day, they work at fast-track jobs whose rewards and stresses balance in a tenuous equilibrium. Orphans of the "me" decade and survivors of the sexual revolution, many are newly divorced or never married, forlornly sizing up their nubile contemporaries and yearning for a more permanent relationship.

Instead of meekly succumbing to these hazards, which many assume to be modern man's natural lot, they are saying no to ennui and enervation by fighting back in a directly physical way—in the gym. Muscles rippling as they strain against heavy weights, chests swelling as they dance in an energized aerobics class, they are venting frustrations, building bodies and sharpening minds with one of mankind's oldest panaceas: exercise. They are America's physical elite, the new Spartans.

An hour of vigorous squash or racquet ball is followed by a 70-minute workout on the Nautilus weight-training equipment and a brisk four-mile run. A hundred sit-ups on a steep slant board, then 60 leg lifts, are topped off by 45 minutes of aerobics, propelled by pulse-pounding rock music. A muscle-stretching, gut-wrenching hour of calisthenics is succeeded by a karate class or a lengthy swim.

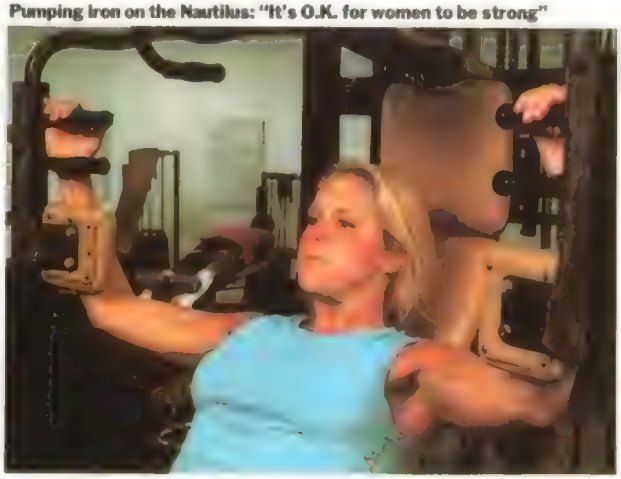
These grueling regimens, and others like them, are all in a day's play for a growing band of men and women to whom fitness is a top priority. Although they are not professional athletes, many of the new hard-bodied elite are familiar with the burning pain, pounding hearts and gasping lungs that come when tissue has been pushed to its limits. They have faced the dreaded wall, the invisible obstacle that looms just beyond the threshold of agony, and filled the air with their grunts and cries. But they also know, as their sedentary peers cannot, the joys and rewards such effort brings.

"It's a catharsis, a release. It's my moment of solitude," says Paul Karlin, 30, a restaurant owner and weight lifter from Bethesda, Md. "It gets you breathing hard. You sweat. Your mind is consumed by the motion of what you are trying to do and by the pain factor. But when you stop, it's like coming down from a high." Like some proud corps of crack troops, the new Spartans are dedicated to an ideal of fitness that far surpasses conventional images of weekend joggers. "I enjoy being strong," says Houston Librarian Amy Mollberg, 39, who lifts free weights. "I have a sense of security knowing that I have the stamina and strength to do almost anything I want to do, physically. It's O.K. for women to be strong now." Sums up Chicago Attorney Jerry Mayster, 37, whose weekday routine includes both weight lifting and running: "I know I have a physical edge, and just knowing it makes the difference."

*"Health clubs have replaced bars and the old hangouts. If you're not in shape or trying to get in shape, you're not into what's happening."*

—Jeffrey Marks, 34, Miami health-club co-owner

Pumping iron on the Nautilus: "It's O.K. for women to be strong"



The East Bank Club, where Mayster and 8,000 other puffing Chicagoans work out, is one of the glittering sweat palaces that have proliferated to service these upscale fitness enthusiasts. Like its fancy counterparts elsewhere—New York City's Vertical Club and the New York Health & Racquet Club, suburban Washington's Sporting Club, Houston's Texas Club, the San Francisco Bay Club, West Los Angeles' Holiday Health Spa—the club has a clientele of well-to-do professionals, whose Jaguars, Mercedes and BMWs crowd the underground garage.

But fitness has other, more enticing attractions besides

Aerobics class on the roof of Chicago's glittering sweat palace, the East Bank Club

In New York City, the elite meet to reach

health. "Meeting people goes with it," says Dale Price, 29, a restaurateur in Arlington, Va., who spends a couple of hours daily playing racquet ball, pumping iron and jumping rope. "No one's hitting on someone, like in singles bars. The meeting is casual and easygoing." At some of the fancier coed clubs, the appeal is strongly sexual, and less serious members spend more time cruising poolside or matching sweatbands with leg warmers than they do working out. The laid-back atmosphere of the clubs and the sheer physicality of sleek, scantily clad bodies in close proximity make meetings less artificial. "At the club, you can start a conversation naturally," says Art Kratkiewicz, 26, a Houston banker and member of the Texas Club. "It's not like going up to someone in a bar and asking them what sign they are." Notes Accountant Chris Sands, 31, whose habitat is the flashy McLean Sporting Club, half an hour from downtown Washington: "If you can't meet somebody here, you can't meet her anywhere."

The physically fit have an undeniable appeal to each other. Says Writer Rocco Saragosa, 31, furiously pedaling a stationary exercise bicycle at Los Angeles' Nautilus Spectrum: "I can't fathom being with a woman who's not in good shape." Glancing at the tall, slender, dark-haired woman pedaling next to him, he observes, "Any time you see a woman who knows how to sweat like that, you just gotta get to know her." The woman, A.J. Bernstein, 35, a freelance photographer, has the same ideal. "I'm not turned on by flab," she says. "Men get hostile when I take off my clothes and they discover what kind of shape I'm in. Two of them started lifting weights within a week of meeting me."

The true fanatics, however, try to avoid sexual distractions, as they strain to emulate the perfect bodies that are on display in venues like Muscle Beach in Venice, Calif. They muscle up in purely functional sweatshops; Rena's Gym in Chicago, for example, has no juice bars, hanging plants or fancy locker rooms here, just true grit. "You don't come to this gym to meet people," says Owner Rena Ettlinger, whose exercise instructors are all physiologists trained in kinesiology, the science of body movement. "The goal here is long, lean, tight, firm bodies that are powerful all over." At the no-frills Mike's Gym in Cambridge, Mass., Bodybuilder Vinny Greco, 31, scoffs at what he views as the promise of instant fitness promoted by flashier health clubs: "It's like fast food. It's a fast workout." Greco, a former runner-up in the Mr. New England contest, revels in the supermarket of muscle machines that he manages. "It looks like a gym out of *Rocky*," he says. "It's got a lot of character." With a solid 205 lbs. compressed on a 5-ft. 8½-in. frame, so does Greco.

*"It's a different kind of power, easy and graceful. It's like an inner strength, a depth of strength, an inner reserve. You feel like you could run with ease for a hundred miles."*

—Craig Chambers, 34, a Santa Monica, Calif., ultra-marathoner

Whether they prefer glamorous health club or old-fashioned gym, the new Spartans strive for improvement at each workout. This objective, which is achieved by exerting the muscles to their limits, paradoxically expands those limits, improving strength, flexibility and the capacity to use oxygen efficiently. Recent studies advise that regular exercise may help stave off heart attacks and clogged arteries; it is now being suggested as therapy for such noncardiovascular diseases as certain types of diabetes (the body's cells make better use of insulin) and asthma. For some people, heavy exercise like weight training seems to slow down the effects of aging, keeping the skin youthful and muscles taut.

The main biological reward of working out is more immediate: the mystical "runner's high" associated with strenuous exertion. Some experts speculate that during prolonged, intense exercise, the right, or creative, hemisphere of the brain takes over from the normally dominant left, or analytical, side, allowing associations to flow freely. The body releases natural opiates, called endorphins, which induce the trancelike state that runners in particular achieve after about 40 minutes of strenuous effort. Athletes sometimes become addicted to these opiates and push themselves to

Working the abdominals: learning to suck it in

the point of injury to get their usual dosage. Generally, though, the effects are benign. William Glasser, a Brentwood, Calif., psychotherapist and author of *Positive Addiction*, offers the laid-back argument that running "becomes a way to access your own creativity."

*"I'm young, strong, healthy, happy, harmonious and successful."*
—Exercise mantra of Matthew Hunter, 31, a Los Angeles actor and writer

Fitness addicts agree that exercise makes them better able to compete not only on the playing fields but in the business arena as well. Being fit, they feel, gives them an edge at work over more sluggish colleagues. "If I'm working with or competing with someone who's really out of shape, I feel like I can do a better job than he," says Houston's Kent Wittman. A daily workout may pay off in less obvious ways. Notes Paul Karlin, who pumps iron at Bethesda's Racquet and Health Club: "Ninety-five percent of the people here are after the other 5%'s money. The real estate salesmen and attorneys are always drumming up business. When I was a stockbroker, I had a lot of clients who were handball players." Fitness may also enhance one's job prospects. Says Attorney Mayster: "There's absolutely no doubt about it. All other things being equal, the job applicant who is in top physical condition will be chosen by a corporation over the other applicants."

Increasingly, businesses are encouraging employees to take care of their bodies, often to the extent of financing company fitness programs. A prime example is the Ohio-based cosmetics firm of Bonne Bell. Its chief executive, Jess Bell, 59, is a born-again runner who takes his employees' health personally. Bell has built a two-mile track at his company's Westlake factory; every Wednesday morning about 30 staffers gather at 6:45 for an eight-mile run. Bell also offers financial incentives for physical self-improvement: $5 for each pound lost by overweight employees, $250 for those who quit smoking for at least six months. Recidivists, though, are penalized with fines that are double the size of their rewards.

*"Guys like you aren't relationships. You're exercise."*
—Woman to Tony Manero (John Travolta) in *Staying Alive*

When Sylvester Stallone stepped into the ring, took off his robe and flashed his pecs at Mr. T in *Rocky III*, it was a sign that fitness chic was breaking out in the land of the image makers. Since then, Hollywood has been flexing its limbs in an effort to take advantage of the new muscling of America. "People today want to see healthy people on the screen," notes Los Angeles Trainer Dan Isaacson, 33, who helped Stallone get Travolta into top shape for *Staying Alive*. This summer's surprise hit, *Flashdance*, owes its popularity as much to the lithe, athletic bodies of Star Jennifer Beals and her dancing double, Marine Jahan, as it does to its driving rock score or its trend-setting, torn-sweatshirt fashions.

Hunks at California's Muscle Beach: the no-frills approach

Checking out the scene at poolside in West Los Angeles

Sylvester Stallone and body in *Rocky III*

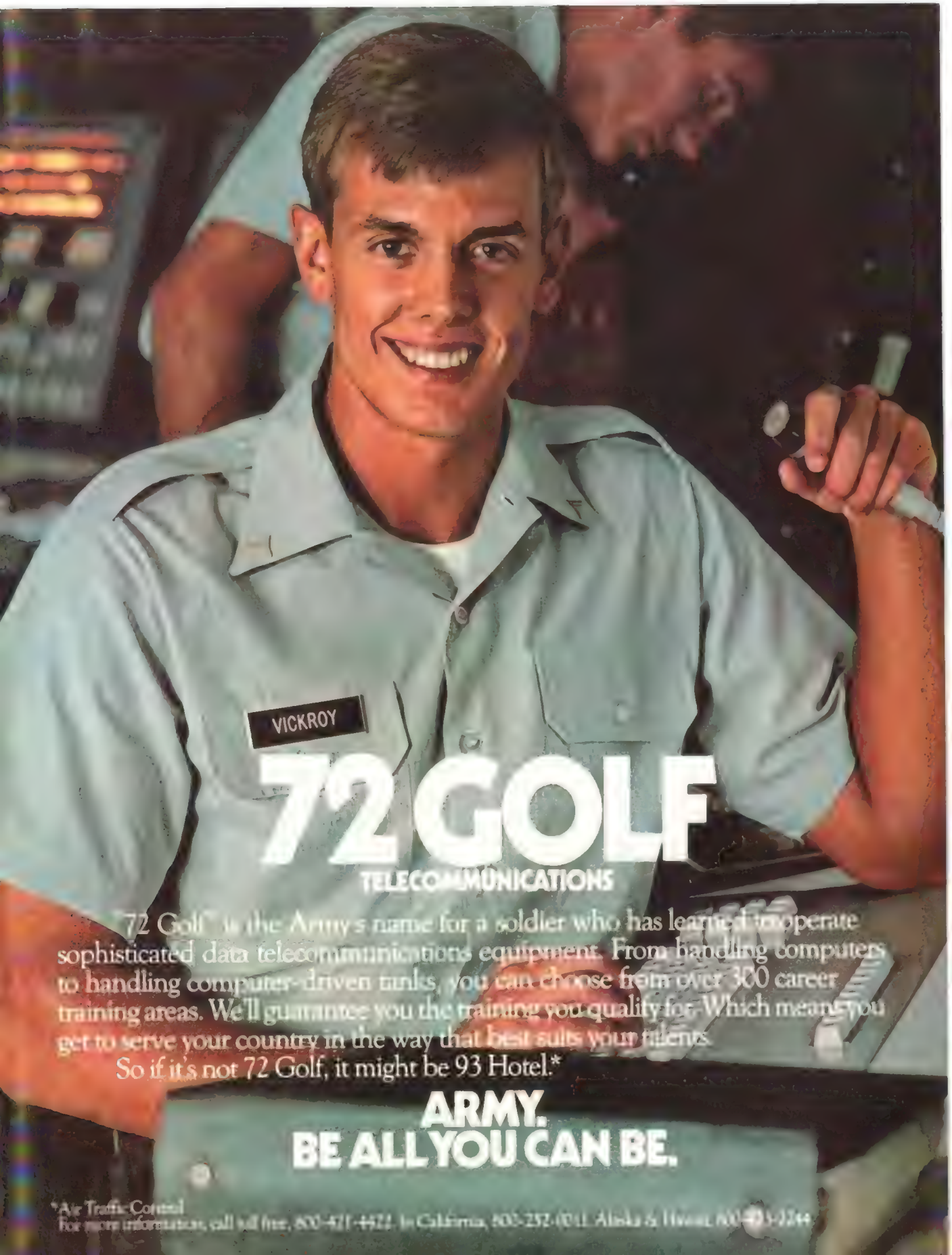
*Fitness chic goes Hollywood.*

Madison Avenue, too, has been working out. Bodies in gym shorts and leotards now decorate ads for everything from soft drinks to cigarettes. One current television spot for a toothpaste is set in a health club ("Get in condition with Ultra Brite . . . It gets you noticed"). Diet Rite cola employs Actor Lee Majors, the erstwhile Six Million Dollar Man, in a series of commercials that all but shout the message that fitness is sexy. "When women were staying home with babies and waxing floors, we were showing that," notes Burt Manning, chairman of J. Walter Thompson U.S.A. In today's ads, Majors is getting smacked on the belly by an attractive, fit woman and exhorted to "Suck it in."

*"People say, 'How do you do it?' You know, I can still beat my kids up Mount Washington."*
—Edward Veasey, 53, co-owner of a Haverhill, Mass., health club

Beyond all the luring talk about clearer minds and better sex lives, the appeal of exercise is even more fundamental: no one can do it for you. Success in business may have an element of luck, and success in love depends even more heavily on the whims of fortune, but building one's body is purely personal, as are the satisfactions it brings. "I just don't ever feel as totally alive as I do after a workout, when the blood is rushing through my veins," says Flight Attendant Diane Liska, 39, of Chicago. "The more I expend, the more I get out of it."

For a generation raised to experience so much of life secondhand—flickering on a television screen, blurring past a car window—fitness offers a hands-on opportunity to participate in a basic human activity. To the executive frustrated by the glacial pace of corporate decision making or an attorney confounded by the delay of logjammed courts, a bout with the barbells or a ten-mile run is, by contrast, a challenge almost Grecian in its one-on-one classicism. It is not man, and woman, against the elements or against the world. Rather, it is self against self—the most difficult struggle of all. ***—By Michael Walsh. Reported by Karen Feld/Washington and Michelle Flournoy/Los Angeles, with other bureaus***

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# More Art from Less Matter

CATHEDRAL *by Raymond Carver; Knopf, 228 pages, $13.95*

For years now, the demographics of the American short story have been moving up-scale. The line of Hemingway drifters and Flannery O'Connor grotesques seems to be dying out. Characters rarely worry any more about finding God or their next meal. They are likely instead to be well educated, sensitive to a fault, politically liberal, and affluent enough to feel pleasurable guilt in their possessions. They tend, in short, to resemble the stereotypical reader of *The New Yorker*, which is where the luckiest of these fictional people are chosen to appear. The rejected ones must troop off to the quarterlies and go through their paces (at greatly reduced rates) for smaller audiences composed of people with whom they can feel equally at home. These days a good many characters in short stories are also quarterly readers.

Author Raymond Carver, 45, has successfully bucked this trend toward the gentrification of short fiction. Furthermore, he has done so in part in *The New Yorker*, where three of the twelve stories in *Cathedral* originally appeared.

Raymond Carver: strutting peacocks and laconic menace

Carver's art masquerades as accident, scraps of information that might have been overheard at the supermarket check-out counter or the local beer joint. His most memorable people live on the edge of poverty, alcoholic self-destruction, loneliness. Something in their lives denies them a sense of community. They feel this lack intensely, yet are too wary of intimacy to touch other people, even with language. "What's to say?" wonders one man. Another, traveling to meet the son he has not seen in many years, dreads the moment of greeting: "He really didn't know what he was going to say."

Such uncertainty leads to eruptions of inappropriate behavior. In *Feathers*, a man named Jack and his wife Fran are invited to dinner at the home of one of Jack's co-workers. They arrive and find a peacock strutting about the front yard, a wife happily domesticated in the kitchen and their host offering them drinks in a room where a TV set is carrying a stock-car race. All of this is too much for Fran, who did not want to come in the first place. She eyes the screen: "Maybe one of those damn cars will explode right in front of us. Or else maybe one'll run up into the grandstand and smash the guy selling the crummy hot dogs." Her aggressive remark is double-honed: it registers Fran's contempt for her enforced surroundings and the notion that there is nothing like violence to break up tedium.

Carver's stories radiate a sense of laconic menace. The worse the fates of his people, the more elliptically they seem to be telegraphed. In *Chef's House*, Edna is persuaded to rejoin her husband Wes. He tells her he has stopped drinking and is living in a rented house with a view of the ocean. Together, they happily pass a summer. But then the landlord says his daughter needs the house, and Wes and Edna will have to leave. Edna realizes that this news will send Wes back to booze and her away from him: "Wes got up and pulled the drapes and the ocean was gone just like that. I went in to start supper. We still had some fish in the icebox. There wasn't much else. We'll clean it up tonight, I thought, and that will be the end of it."

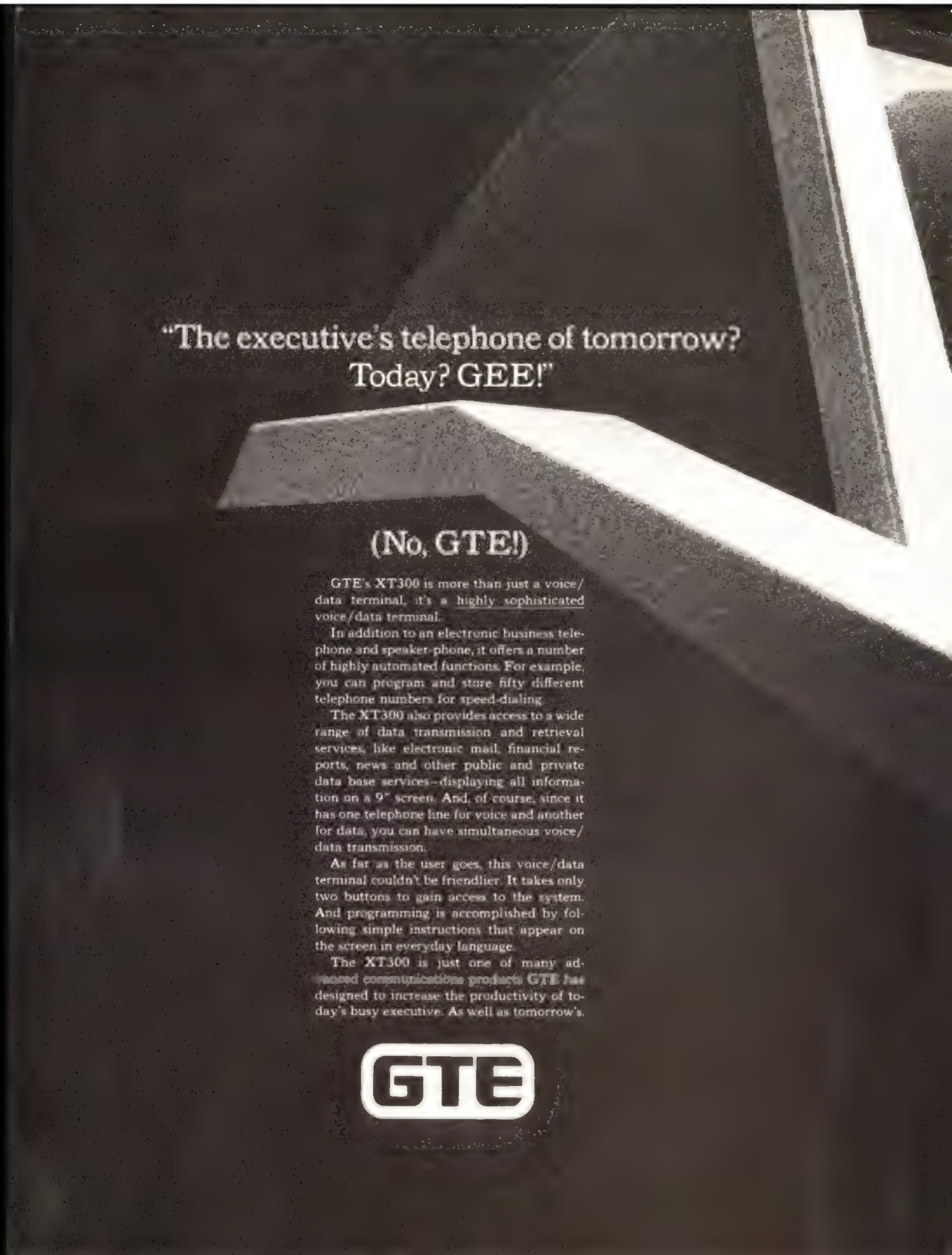
Not all of Carver's surprises are unhappy ones. Much of the vibrancy of his fiction stems from the sense, achieved in offhand cadences, that blessings can fall as unexpectedly and undeservedly as damnations. In *Cathedral*, the title story, a husband grudgingly awaits the arrival of a house guest: "This blind man, an old friend of my wife's, he was on his way to spend the night. His wife had died." The narrator's sympathy is initially in short supply: "A blind man in my house was not something I looked forward to."

As the evening wears on, though, the husband reflects on changes that he had not intended to undergo. Robert, the visitor, is a hearty eater and drinker; when marijuana is offered, he tries that too. The television is on, flickering out a documentary on cathedrals. The host feels the urge to explain cathedrals to the blind man, but finds that he lacks both the words and the inspiration: "The truth is, cathedrals don't mean anything special to me," he tells his guest. "Nothing. Cathedrals. They're something to look at on late-night TV. That's all they are." The speaker proves himself wrong, he is able not only to draw a passable version of a cathedral on a grocery bag, but also allows himself to be guided by Robert in doing so. Ignorance communes with sightlessness to give, temporarily, a shape to the unknown.

Such transcendent moments glimmer sporadically throughout Carver's spare fiction. To describe him as a minimalist seems fair but misleading. His stories appear much slighter than they really are. They exist, no matter how casual or slangy their surfaces, in exactly the same spot as the best of their predecessors: the point of the fulcrum where inference tips toward importance. —*By Paul Gray*

## Excerpt

"Wes had a little money, so I didn't have to work. And it turned out Chef was letting us have the house for almost nothing. We didn't have a telephone. We paid the gas and light and shopped for specials at the Safeway. One Sunday afternoon Wes went out to get a sprinkler and came back with something for me. He came back with a nice bunch of daisies and a straw hat. Tuesday evenings we'd go to a movie. Other nights Wes would go to what he called his Don't Drink meetings. Chef would pick him up in his car at the door and drive him home again afterward. Some days Wes and I would go fishing for trout in one of the freshwater lagoons near by. We'd fish off the bank and take all day to catch a few little ones. They'll do fine, I'd say, and that night I'd fry them for supper."



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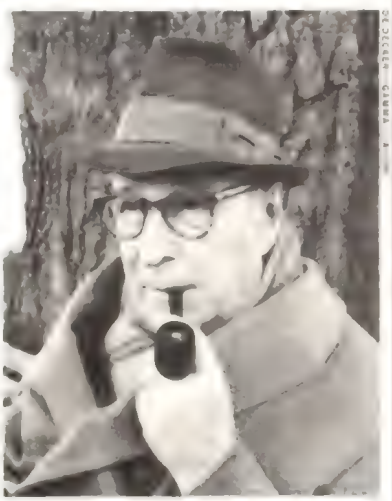
# Compulsions

THE MYSTERY OF GEORGES SIMENON
*by Fenton Bresler*
*Beaufort; 260 pages; $18.95*

Of Georges Simenon's two lifelong compulsions, writing and sex, only the former lends itself to anything like accurate documentation. The author's capacity to produce a novel in a burst of a week or two, usually typing a chapter a day at a rate of 92 words a minute, has yielded an astonishing output of approximately 420 volumes during half a century. Some 200 of these were early potboilers under a variety of pseudonyms; the rest are mostly spare, dark psychological thrillers, 84 of them chronicling the cases of that indelible fictional detective, Inspector Maigret.

Simenon's erotic exploits, on the other hand, while undoubtedly extensive, hover in the realm of legend. Six years ago, he boasted to a Swiss interviewer that he had known 10,000 women, 8,000 of them prostitutes. He later revised his estimate to "tens of thousands." Moreover, he professed to see nothing extraordinary in it: "It's quite a normal number—even banal."

Simenon exemplifies the dilemma that nearly any writer poses for a biographer: an outwardly uneventful life combined with a hyperactive imagination. Indeed, a Swiss psychiatric team that studied Simenon for a 1968 article in a medical journal pronounced him a fantasist, incapable of distinguishing truth from lies. In this brisk, commonsensical book, Fenton Bresler, an English lawyer and the legal correspondent for the London *Daily Mail*, rightly treats his subject as an unreliable witness. But before Bresler is through, his cross-checking of the record forces him to see the novelist as something more: a personality on trial.



**Georges Simenon**
*More than 400 books and 10,000 women*

Simenon was an eager refugee from his drab upbringing as the son of an insurance clerk in Liège, Belgium. He took on Paris in the 1920s with a sharp eye for a quick score, promoting himself as a pulp prodigy and becoming one of Josephine Baker's lovers. His invention of Maigret in 1930 soon brought him vast wealth, international celebrity and the freedom to pursue a more complete, often cruel self-absorption. To those close to him he was imperious and burdensome. His relentless couplings, conjugal and otherwise, were by his own account often starkly physical events, devoid of sentiment. One marriage ended in divorce, another in bitter estrangement. Two of his sons left home as early as possible, while his daughter conceived an incestuous attachment to him that ended in her suicide.

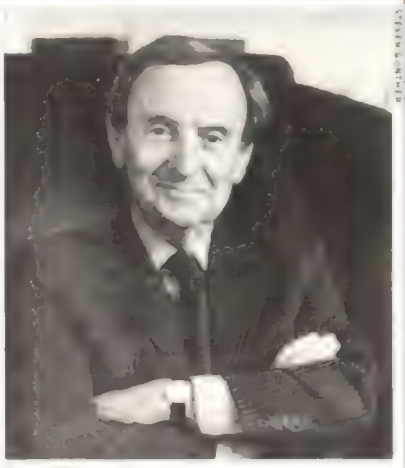
Today, at 80, retired from writing fiction, Simenon lives in a Swiss retreat with one of his former household maids. Popular fancy has tended to see him as the model for the benign, pipe-smoking Maigret, but Bresler maintains that the only connection is wish fulfillment. Maigret, with his equanimity, his intuitive sympathy for others, his fidelity to one woman, is the man that Simenon never could be. Less plausibly, Bresler attributes Simenon's "stunted sexuality" to his rejection by, and rebellion against, the formidably dour widowed mother he left behind in Liège. (When Simenon was 62, she defiantly returned all the money he had sent her for 40 years.) This purports to explain both too much and too little. As for how Simenon was able to write as he did, what demons drove him, why he held to such a reductive view of life, these remain, as Bresler bills them in the first place, a mystery. —*By Christopher Porterfield*

# He Dunit

COLD HEAVEN
*by Brian Moore*
*Holt, Rinehart & Winston; 265 pages; $14.95*

A native of Belfast, Brian Moore has a special talent for pungent portraiture of those Irish men and women who are, as James Joyce put it, "outcast from life's feast": desperate spinsters, failed priests, drunken poets—and expatriates, like Moore himself. But as the distance between Moore and his homeland widened, he produced, under the pseudonyms Michael Bryan and Bernard Marrow, some lamentable whodunits. By way of apology he once explained: "I tried to write as an American."

Moore, 62, is still trying to write as an American. *Cold Heaven*, his 13th novel, traverses a terrain of the spirit as far removed from Belfast as the beach house in Malibu, Calif., where he now resides. His main characters are a California couple vacationing on the French Riviera. After



**Brian Moore**
*An infallible ear for the speech of clerics.*

a boating accident, the husband, a self-centered young physician named Alex Davenport, is taken to a local hospital with head injuries; a team of French physicians pronounces him dead. His widow Marie suspects foul play. "Did they kill him . . . because of what I didn't do?" she muses mysteriously. The phrase has a paranoid cast, as does her fear of the open sky. A frequent fantasy: "Guns were leveled from that blue brightness, following her every step."

Before Alex can be properly cremated, he rises miraculously from the dead and dons a surgical scrub suit from the Nice morgue. He retrieves his clothes, passport and traveler's checks from his hotel room, and takes off for California, with the baffled Marie in pursuit. She locates her still groggy spouse in a Carmel motel. He is taking his pulse in wonderment: his heart, he notes, has a tendency to stop. Indeed, he drops dead from time to time, then comes to life. Marie now vows to do the mysterious thing she failed to do before. That, she says, is the only way she can put a stop to Alex's repeated deaths.

Up to this point, Moore has charted a persuasive, even gripping tale. Then comes a narrative twist that is doubtless meant to transform a mystery story into serious fiction, if not high art. But Moore's tricky turn leads to a conclusion of ineffable silliness, involving the improbable apparition of the Virgin Mary in California. It gives nothing essential in the plot away to disclose that in this whodunit the perpetrator is God.

The good news about Moore's novel is that it contains a splendid portrait of a priest, whose line of talk demonstrates that the author still has an infallible ear for the speech of the clerics who educated him back in Belfast. The good father in *Cold Heaven* serves to redeem Moore's cast of otherwise lackluster characters. His name is Monsignor Cassidy. Bless him, he is the only Irishman in the lot. —*By Patricia Blake*

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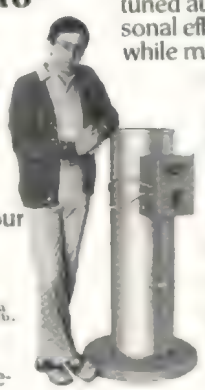

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# Fighting the New Slavery

*Federal officials step up efforts to rescue migrants from peonage*

Every year during the summer, waves of migrants work their way northward from the South and Mexico, harvesting the fruit and vegetables of orchards and farms. Although their often appalling working conditions and meager wages have long been the object of reformers' zeal, some of the migrants are suffering an even greater degradation: slavery.

Officials of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division are cracking down on what they believe is the widespread use of threats and violence to force migrants and other transients to work. Prosecutors have dusted off a set of slavery and peonage laws originally dating from the 19th century to fight this modern-day affront to the 13th Amendment, which forbids slavery. Next week the House Labor Standards subcommittee will convene hearings to evaluate the performance of federal agencies in enforcing current laws. In announcing the hearings, the subcommittee chairman, California Democrat George Miller, said, "The Constitution made slavery illegal over 100 years ago. It's time that the Federal Government finally writes the final chapter on this sorry scene."

The Civil Rights Division's most recent triumph was the conviction last month of four men in federal court in Tampa, Fla., for conspiracy to hold farm workers in involuntary servitude. Willie Warren Sr., an Orlando labor contractor who hired migrant crews for farmers in Florida and North Carolina, was sentenced to ten years in federal prison. Willie Warren Jr., who worked for his father, was given 15 years. Another son, Richard, and an associate each got five years. A third son, Dennis, got 20 years in a North Carolina slavery case involving a potato-field worker who died.

The Civil Rights Division is pursuing 28 other slavery investigations, two of which will soon come to trial. In Tyler, Texas, three people are charged with forcing a group of twelve Mexican migrants at gunpoint to replant timberland; that case is scheduled for trial on Oct. 3. In Los Angeles, ten members of an Indonesian family have been charged with arranging the illegal entry into the U.S. of 32 other Indonesians, who were allegedly put to work as domestic servants in California for little or no pay.

Civil Rights Division Chief William Bradford Reynolds, who says that slavery is a "high priority" for his unit, has his work cut out for him. The Workers Defense League, a New York City–based group, estimates that as many as 10,000 people may be held in peonage in the eastern U.S. alone. Peonage is a condition akin to slavery in which a laborer is forced to keep working in order to pay off a debt to the employer. Typically, labor-camp operators sell room, board, liquor and cigarettes to workers and then deduct an arbitrary amount from their wages. Workers end up owing money to their boss, who holds them until the debts are paid.

Willie Warren Jr. and Sr. after conviction

Many of the victims are illegal aliens or Skid Row transients who fear law-enforcement officials and thus do not complain about their plight. "Just to let you know how common all this is," says Rob Williams, an attorney with Florida Rural Legal Services, "there are 5,000 farm-labor contractors in the state of Florida, and about 100 are like Willie Warren."

Prosecutors in the most recent Warren case convinced the jury that they were dealing with a more subtle form of slavery than the whips and chains of 130 years ago. Testimony showed that the Warrens held their workers in thrall through intimidation and threats of beatings. When the fearful and credulous workers were told they could not leave the labor camps because they owed the Warrens money, most believed it and stayed. Some workers who tried to leave were brought back.

Williams, a leading spokesman for migrant workers in Florida, charges that federal authorities took strong action against the Warrens only after the death of the farm worker in North Carolina. Indeed, Labor Department records show that it began receiving complaints about Willie Warren Sr.'s treatment of migrants as early as 1973, but took little action.

Labor Department officials acknowledge that they have been unable to cope with the thousands of complaints against labor contractors since federal labor laws were strengthened in 1974. Admits Richard Robinette, an assistant regional administrator in the Labor Department's Atlanta office: "We were only able to get to 10% or 15% of the cases before they were three or four years old. By that time, the witnesses were gone."

STEVE HERENDEEN

A one-room cabin at a camp for migrant farm workers in Florida

*"The problems confronting enforcement are staggering."*

The witness dilemma is also the Justice Department's highest hurdle. "The problems confronting enforcement are staggering," says Tampa-based U.S. Attorney Robert Merkle, who brought the charges in the most recent Warren case. "People held in these conditions are physically and psychologically coerced. They are reluctant, unwilling witnesses. They live in a constant position of intimidation. These people are *de facto* slaves. And we are beyond the point where we can tolerate having slaves in our society." —**By Michael S. Serrill. Reported by Hays Gorey/Washington and James Harper/St. Petersburg**

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# Essay

# A Good Snob Nowadays Is Hard to Find

It was not the Bach on the harpsichord that offended, or his way with celestial navigation, or the servants, or the phone calls from Ronald Reagan. No: his worst affront seemed to be the custom chopped-and-stretched chauffeur-driven Cadillac with the partition and the special back-seat temperature control. It was not even the fact that William F. Buckley Jr. rides around in such a car, like a Mafia don in his land yacht, that gave some reviewers eczema. It was the way that he wrote about it, with such a blithe air of entitlement. No right-wing intellectual on the go, Buckley seemed to suggest, should be asked to function without this minimal convenience, for God's sake.

Buckley's new book, *Overdrive*, a journal of a few days in his ridiculously overachieving life, is a funny and charming exercise. Some critics who object to Buckley's politics, however, were outraged by his life-style, or more accurately by the obvious pleasure with which he described it. It is all right to live that way, but one should have the grace to conceal it, or at least to sound a little guilty about it; Buckley luxuriates in his amenities a bit too much, and one hears in his prose the happy sigh of a man sinking into a hot bath. So his enemies try to dismiss him as Marie Antoinette in a pimpmobile. They portray him as, among other things, a terrible, terminal snob.

To make the accusation is to misunderstand both William F. Buckley Jr. and the nature of snobbery. Buckley is an expansive character who is almost indiscriminately democratic in the range of his friends and interests. He glows with intimidating self-assurance. The true snob sometimes has an air of pugnacious, overbearing self-satisfaction, but it is usually mere front. The snob is frequently a grand porch with no mansion attached, a Potemkin affair. The essence of snobbery is not real self-assurance but its opposite, a deep apprehension that the jungles of vulgarity are too close, that they will creep up and reclaim the soul and drag it back down into its native squalor, back to the Velveeta and the doubleknits. So the breed dresses for dinner and crooks pinkies and drinks Perrier with lime and practices sneering at all the encroaching riffraff that are really its own terrors of inadequacy. Snobbery is a grasping after little dignities, little validations and reassurances. It is a way of swanking up the self, of giving it some swag and flounce and ormolu. It is a way of asserting what one is not (not like *them*), what one is better than.

There was a period during the '60s and early '70s when snobbery of the classic sort seemed, superficially, at least, in some danger of disappearing into the denim egalitarianism of the time. It never could, of course. It just changed form; and the Revolution, while it lasted, enforced its own snobberies, its own political and even psychic pretensions. Today, snobbery is back in more familiar channels. A generation of high-gloss magazines (*Connoisseur, Architectural Digest, House and Garden*, for example) flourishes by telling Americans what the right look is. The American ideal of the Common Man seems to have got lost somewhere; the Jacksonian theme was overwhelmed by the postwar good life and all the dreamy addictions of the best brand names. The citizen came to be defined not so much by his political party as by his consumer preferences. It might be instructive to compare the style of the White House under Ronald Reagan with that of, say, Harry Truman. One imagines the snorting contempt with which Truman would have regarded the $1,000 cowboy boots and the Adolfo gowns.

Washington, in fact, is a hotbed of snobbery. It is an essentially brainless city that runs, in the shallowest way, on power and influence and office. Access to power is the magic—access to the President, or access to the people who have access to the President, or access to lunch at the White House mess, or to Ed Meese across a crowded room, or to those chunky little cuff links with the presidential seal. But Washington is like other cities: the snobs reveal themselves by the clothes they wear and the clubs they join and the schools they send their children to and the company they keep and the houses they buy and the caterers they call.

The English, who have flirted with Beatles music and the leveling principle, have returned to their ancient heritage of snobbism. They worship their ancestors and buy *The Official Sloane Ranger Handbook* and dream of country houses and old money. They have a look, both wistful and satirical, at the Duke of Bedford's *Book of Snobs*, with its indispensable advice: "A tiara is never worn in a hotel, only at parties arranged in private houses or when royal ladies are present." They think longingly of the right public school, the right regiment, the right club (Whites, if possible, or Boodles, or Pratt's, if you must). They dread the fatal slip, the moment when they might, for example, eat asparagus with knife and fork: *Use your fingers, idiot!*

It is probably more difficult to be a snob now than it once was. The logistical base is gone. If Buckley were one, he would have to be considered one of the last of the great Renaissance snobs, a generalist capable of insufferable expertise on everything from Spanish wines to spinnakers. But the making of such a handsomely knowledgeable, or even pseudo-knowledgeable, character requires family money and leisure of a kind not often available in the late 20th century. "A child's education," Oliver Wendell Holmes once remarked, "should begin at least one hundred years before he was born." It does not take quite that much marination to make a great snob, since the secret of snobbery is mere plausibility, the appearance of knowledge and breeding. Still, in a busy world it is difficult to find the time and resources to give the laminations and high gloss, the old patina, that used to be the mark of great snobbery.

The true snob is a complex character. He is not merely a status seeker in Vance Packard's sense of the term, or a simple show-off. (Still, touches of artful swank are essential—the polo mallet cast casually onto the back seat of the car, or the real, working buttonholes on jacket sleeves that betray the Savile Row suit.) The authentic snob shows it by his attitude toward his superiors and his inferiors. Gazing upward, he apes and fawns and aspires to a gentility that is not native to him; looking down, he snubs and sniffs and sneers at those who don't share his pretensions.

Snobbery has traditionally been founded on 1) birth; 2) knowledge or pseudo knowledge, or merely self-assured ignorance, all of them amounting to the same thing in snob terms; 3) access to power, status, celebrity; 4) circumstances, such as the place one lives or even the things one does not do, such as watch television.

Anyone who thinks that birth and heritage are an immutable circumstance should send away to one of the genealogy services that will, for a fee, supply one's family tree and family crest. It is astonishing to learn from these services that most of Ameri-



Illustrations for TIME by Warren Gebert

## Essay

ca, back in the mists, springs from ancient royalty.

Snobbery today tends to be fragmented. The snobbery based on knowledge is particularly specialized. A person who is otherwise completely unpretending and unimpressive may do some reading and become, for example, a wine snob; he will swirl and sniff and smell the cork and send bottles back and otherwise make himself obnoxious on that one subject. Another person may take up, say, chocolate, and be able to discourse absurdly for an hour or two on the merits of Krön over Godiva. This kind of snobbery based upon a narrow but thorough trove of expertise is a bit depressing, because it reduces one of the great forms, snobbery, to the status of a mere hobby.

A larger, more interesting kind of snobbery based on knowledge is language snobbery. The tribe of such snobs seems to be increasing, even as they slog through solecisms and wail eloquently that the numbers of those who understand the English language are vanishing like the Mayas or Hittites. Droves of purists can be seen shuddering on every street corner when the word hopefully is misused. Their chairman of the board is NBC-TV's Edwin Newman, their chief executive officer the New York *Times's* William Safire. One author, the late Jean Stafford, had a sign on her back door threatening "humiliation" to anyone who misused hopefully in her house.

The snobbery of residence and place persists, although the price of housing makes it more complicated to bring off. Years ago, a Boston banker moved his family two blocks over on Beacon Hill, in the wrong direction from Louisburg Square. Mrs. Mark Anthony De Wolfe Howe, trying to be polite, remarked, "Oh yes, people are beginning to live there now, aren't they?"

Today, snobberies of residence and place can sometimes be achieved by the familiar flip into reverse snobbery. By the process of gentrification, certain snobs can pioneer in new territories (sections of Brooklyn, for example) and achieve a certain cachet of simultaneous egalitarianism and chic. Then too, there is what might be called the ostentatious plainstyle. In West Texas, for example, extremely wealthy ranchers, their oil wells serenely pumping dollars out of the range day and night, sometimes live in willfully ordinary ranch houses and get around in pickups.

Being a snob of any kind is sometimes more difficult now. In a society of high discretionary capital and instantaneous communications, the snob and recherché effects tend to be copied and even mass-produced with stunning speed. For generations, much of America's old money walked around wearing beat-up crew-neck sweaters that had been around from St. Mark's or New Haven; the khakis were always a little too short, ending just at the ankles, and there were Top-Siders without socks. And so on. Then this came to be known as the Preppie Look, and every upstart from the suburbs was marching around looking as if he were home from Princeton for the weekend. So how were the real aristocrats to proclaim themselves? By going punk? Slam-dancing at the Harvard Club? As soon as one finds something to be snobbish about, everyone else has got hold of it, and so the central charm of snobbery, the feeling of being something special, vanishes.

The very nature of capitalism militates against a stable snobbery: the capitalist seeks the widest possible market; quality chases the dollars of the mob, but when the mob buys en masse, the illusion of quality, of specialness, vanishes. With metaphysical complexity, the makers of Lacoste shirts have understood this, and are making Lacoste shirts that have no alligator on them, a spectacular instance of self-supersession. In one stroke, Lacoste has taken snobbery into another dimension.

Snobbery is always preposterous but also sometimes useful. "The use of forks at table," observes the English writer Jasper Griffin, "seemed to our Tudor ancestors the height of affectation, and the first to follow that Italian custom doubtless did so, in large part, to impress their neighbors with their sophistication. Evolution itself is a process of rising above one's origins and one's station." The writer Sébastien Chamfort located what is surely the ultimate snob, a nameless French gentleman: "A fanatical social climber, observing that all round the Palace of Versailles it stank of urine, told his tenants and servants to come and make water round his château."

*—By Lance Morrow*

## Milestones

**ENGAGED. Luci Baines Johnson,** 36, daughter of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson; and **Ian Turpin,** 38, a British banker based on Grand Cayman Island; both for the second time; in Austin. Her 1966 marriage to Patrick Nugent ended in divorce 13 years later.

**RECOVERING. Eugene J. McCarthy,** 67, former Democratic Senator from Minnesota who three times unsuccessfully sought the presidency; from a heart attack; in Washington D.C. McCarthy, who left the Senate in 1970, was listed in fair and stable condition.

**DIED. Francisco** ("Kiko") **Bejines,** 20, Mexican bantamweight boxer; from head injuries suffered in a World Boxing Council title bout with Alberto Davila on Sept. 1; in Los Angeles. After undergoing 3½ hours of surgery to remove a section of his frontal lobe, the boxer lingered comatose for two more days; his was the 437th boxing death recorded by *Ring* magazine over the past 64 years. Bejines' wife, pregnant with the couple's first child, remained in their home town of Guadalajara, Mexico.

**DIED. John Gilpin,** 53, celebrated dancer with London's Festival Ballet in the 1950s, who on July 28 became the third husband of Monaco's Princess Antoinette; of a heart attack; in London. A dynamic artist whose striking good looks enhanced his roles in such classic ballets as *Le Spectre de la Rose* and *Giselle*, Gilpin served as artistic director of the Festival Ballet from 1962 to 1965. He met Antoinette, the sister of Prince Rainier, at a Monte Carlo performance in 1951.

**DIED. Claude** ("Buddy") **Young,** 57, former pro running back who was director of player relations for the National Football League; from injuries suffered when the car he was driving went off the road near Terrell, Texas. A remarkably small player (5 ft. 4 in., 170 lbs.), Young made All-America as a freshman at the University of Illinois in 1944, rushing for 13 touchdowns that season to tie Red Grange's school record. His impressive nine-year pro career began with the defunct All-America Conference's New York Yankees and ended with the Baltimore Colts of the N.F.L., who retired his number 22. When Young joined the league commissioner's office in 1964, he became the first black executive in a major sport.

**DIED. Leonard Burt,** 91, British detective who worked with the crack intelligence agency MI5 during World War II and who later (1946-58) commanded Scotland Yard's elite Special Branch, which is responsible for security of the royal family; in London. As England's premier sleuth in the 1940s, Burt collared Traitors William Joyce ("Lord Haw-Haw") and John Amery and Atomic Spies Alan Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs. Quiet and affable, Burt had an uncanny knack for extracting incriminating information from suspects. In his memoirs, he wrote of the typical quarry: "In many cases, he is only too eager to talk. Nine times out of ten a man is the hero of his own stories."

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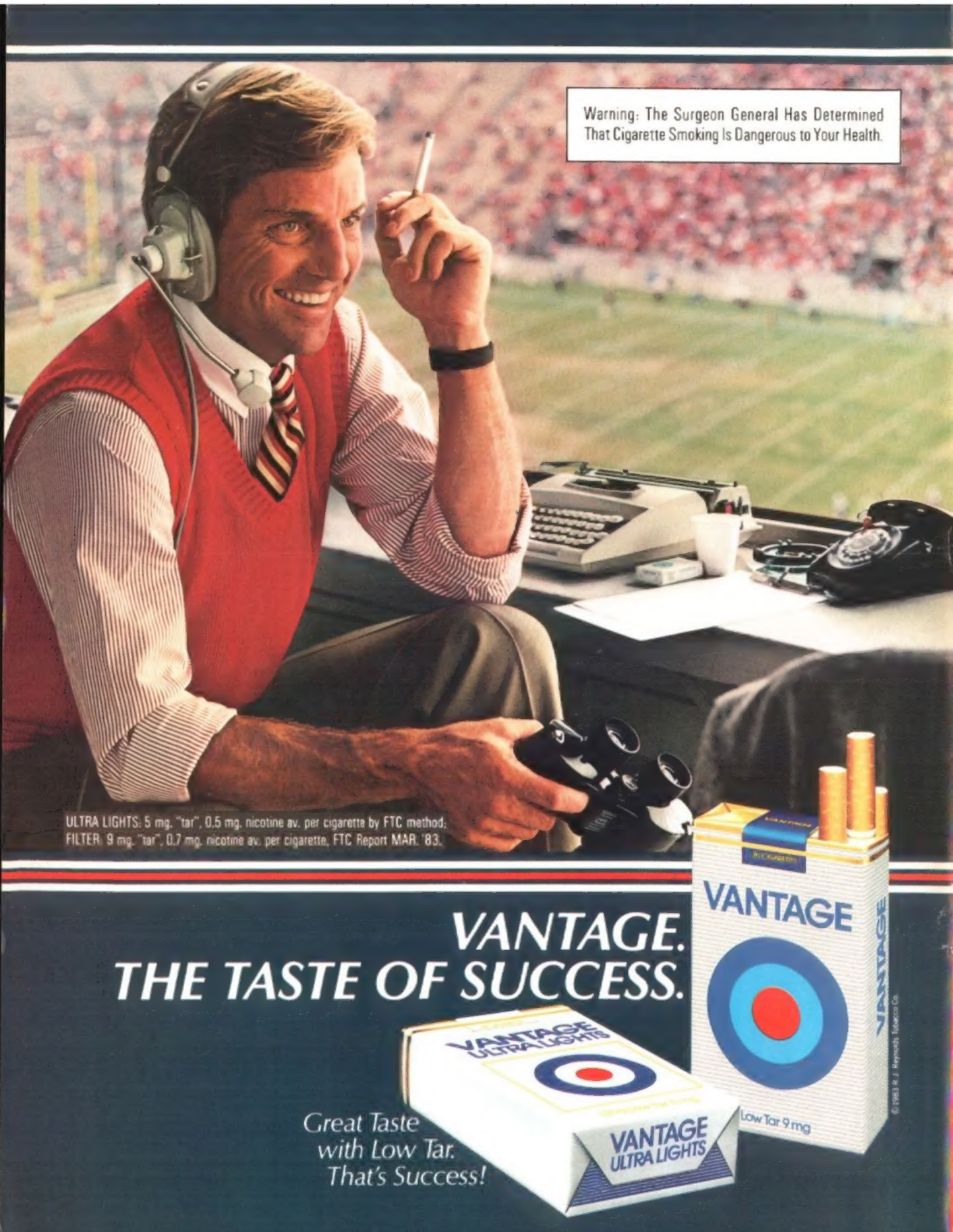
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